FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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Note: Reportage on the Great October Socialist Revolution is being run under a special section entitled "October Revolution Anniversary" under the letter P appearing at the beginning of the USSR National Affairs section.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

DER SPEIGEL Interviews Zagladin, Falin on Brezhnev Initiative [5 Nov] AA 1
PRAVDA Rejects FRG Genscher's View of New Missile Question [Grigoryev 3 Nov] AA 17
Sites 'Virtually' Found for U.S. Missiles in UK [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Nov] AA 19
U.S. 'Intensifying Pressure' on Italy To Accept Missiles [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Nov] AA 19
'Reactionary' Opposition to Detente, Arms Reduction Scored [ZA RUBEZHOM 1 Nov] AA 19
IZVESTIYA Hits Western 'Procrastination' at MBFR Talks [Stepanov, 1 Nov] AA 23
KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Interviews Italian Senator on Nuclear Arms AA 24

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Vasilyev Reviews Euromissiles, Pak's Death [PRAVDA 4 Nov] CC 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Prime Minister Ohira Reelected C 1
Rakhovetskiy Comment C 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

More on Occupation of U.S. Embassy, Situation in Iran H 1
Moscow in Persian Comment H 1
Khomeyni Demands H 1
Statement by Iranian Charge H 2
U.S. 'Totally Responsible' H 2
Denunciation of U.S. Interference [Lebedeva] H 2
Kurdish Leaders, Tehran Officials Continue Talks H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ghanians Concerned Over Policies of New Government [Mikhaylov] J 1
OAU Finance, Budget Committee Meets in Addis Ababa J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Resistance to Bolivian Military Government Continues K 1
U.S. Uses Double Standard in Concern for Ex-Somozists [Kosichev] K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Moscow Celebration Meeting Marks October Anniversary P 1
Kremlin Meeting P 1
Partipants of Meeting P 1
Kirilenko Address P 1
Reportage on Red Square Anniversary Parade P 14
Brezhnev Present P 14
Red Square Parade P 14
Ustinov Speech at Parade P 18
Brezhnev Addresses 7 November Kremlin Government Reception P 19
Celebration of October Revolution in Vladivostok P 20

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 3-6 November T 1
3 November T 1
4 November T 1
5 November T 1
6 November T 1
CSA Report on Moskovskaya, Chelyabinskaya Oblasts Grain Sales T 1

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS ZAGLADIN, FALIN ON BREZHNEV INITIATIVE

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[Fritjof Meyer, Hans Gerhard Stephani and Johannes K. Engel undated interview at DER SPIEGEL Brussels office with Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, and Valentin Falin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; interview conducted in German]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Professor Zagladin, Mr Falin, the offer of your General Secretary Brezhnev to withdraw up to 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR was advanced with great personal involvement--as a bighearted offer, as an overture to a breakthrough toward a new disarmament policy. The West has not reacted with equal enthusiasm but rather with skeptical interest. Did that surprise you?

Falin: Taking our initiative as mere propaganda is not in keeping even with the dignity of some politicians in the West. There are some who have come out against detente all along and some who believe that they must make up for what they neglected to do in past years. But if we measure the security requirements of the two sides with different yardsticks we will not be able to find a common denominator allowing us to achieve good, genuine cooperation and to insure military detente.

SPIEGEL: Finding a common denominator might be the objective of negotiations.

Falin: Yes, but if we talk about security we often hear in the West that the security requirements of the West are clear and beyond any discussion: Yet if and when Soviet security is involved it still has to be clarified whether this is security or expansion policy on the part of the USSR. And if we react to something that happens in the West which threatens our security, then our reaction is termed a threat, a quasi-intrusion in affairs of that alliance. This is not right.

SPIEGEL: The Americans argue exactly the same way: Whenever we want to negotiate with the Soviets we are confronted with an attitude which says that what is ours is ours, but what is yours requires negotiations.

Falin: We suggest that we negotiate on everything.

Zagladin: May we suggest negotiating on our missiles, ours, not Americans? The only condition is that the principle of equal security not be violated. We do not want to build our security on the insecurity of the other side; we cannot even do that anyway because nowadays a loss in security by the other side is ultimately a loss of one's own security.

SPIEGEL: Was it your interest in the West's security which led to the Brezhnev offer?

Zagladin: This is not an offer but a decision by the USSR, and we will implement this decision to reduce troops and tanks.

Falin: Unilaterally.

SPIEGEL: Without any return concession by the West?

Zagladin: We expect an echo, but this is not a condition.

SPIEGEL: Are you already withdrawing troops?

Falin: We are in the middle of preparations.

SPIEGEL: When will the withdrawal take place?

Falin: Through the course of a year.

SPIEGEL: What sort of military personnel will be withdrawn--complete combat units or red tape artists and mess personnel?

Falin: Complete units [geschlossene verbaende]; and if tanks are typewriters, then it will be typewriters.

SPIEGEL: What type of tanks?

Falin. Good tanks.

SPIEGEL: Perhaps the already decommissioned T 54 and T 55 types from the depots?

Falin: It will be tanks of full capability that you would like to see disappear from your neighborhood.

SPIEGEL: How far away will they go?

Falin: So far away that you will no longer be able to see them with the naked eye.

SPIEGEL: If they are withdrawn to positions directly behind the Soviet western border they can be well back in the GDR within a few hours.

Zagladin: We shall see. First we want to watch what the Western states are doing.

SPIEGEL: But you said that you will withdraw these armed forces without any advance concessions.

Falin: The Western side has always expressed the wish that the number of Soviet tanks not be increased but reduced, and it suggested in Vienna withdrawing 1,000 U.S. tanks in exchange for 1,700 Soviet tanks and, in addition, a number of military personnel on both sides. In our opinion, this Western proposal was meant seriously. To step things up we will now withdraw 1,000 tanks and 20,000 military people from the GDR, unilaterally and without return concessions.

SPIEGEL: What NATO has to say about this is that the West, too, once made an advance concession by waiving the production and the deployment of the neutron bomb in Western Europe. If the Soviets now likewise renounce something, then they are merely catching up. Both sides would be even now.

Falin: This is probably more of a propagandistic gesture. If a neutron bomb had appeared in the West, then the same weapon would have appeared in the East as well. Really, this has nothing at all to do with our present decision.

SPIEGEL: What you are now expecting in return, however, is not that the West withdraw troops and tanks as well; rather that NATO should waive its plan to station medium-range missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Is this not a strange barter offer? Would it not be necessary to check off troops against troops, tanks against tanks, missiles against missiles?

Zagladin: Once again, this is not an offer, it is a decision. As far as the missiles are concerned we are prepared, first, to reduce the number of our medium-range missiles unilaterally--of course under the proviso that no new weapon of this type appears in the West. Second, we are prepared to discuss this problem and to negotiate on a reduction. Furthermore, we advocate confidence-building measures against a surprise attack, namely, notifying the other side in advance about military exercises and also movements of bigger units of armed forces. This is a whole package of proposals, and we hope that the Western side will now study it and reply. What more do you want?

SPIEGEL: The West is interested but skeptical. Even in NATO here in Brussels people do not know exactly how these proposals should be classified.

Zagladin: Being skeptical is no sin. But professional skeptics are not particularly a gift to detente. There is no connection between our 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks and, in addition, a specific quantity of other military equipment, on the one hand, and the medium-range missiles, on the other. What Mr Brezhnev emphasized was that this decision must be taken as an impulse to the Vienna negotiations on troop reductions in Central Europe.

SPIEGEL: A unique decision.

Falin: As early as 8 June last year we offered to the Americans to reduce troops on a bilateral basis. We even suggested withdrawing double the number of troops that the Americans would withdraw.

SPIEGEL: There were differences of opinion as to how many troops each side has. The Americans counted 150,000 more on your side than you did.

Falin: We have exchanged the figures with the Americans in Vienna, and as it turned out these were practically identical. If it is possible to count exactly such ticklish things as under SALT II, nobody can be interested in playing with figures.

SPIEGEL: You mean agreement can be reached on the assessment of the troop strength on each side?

Falin: We have stated the figures in Vienna which the General Staff reports to the Soviet leadership. Our General Staff does not deceive the Soviet leadership.

SPIEGEL: No hidden skeletons [tote seelen] in the personnel strength reports?

Falin: Exactly. There can always be some different criteria which will lead to technical errors, and it is necessary to talk about that. But claiming, as it were, that one side is operating with false data, that it is lying, is not a method for negotiating. Had we behaved as the Western partners did, the latter would have told us: So long, please rectify your conduct.

SPIEGEL: If the Americans withdraw their troops, then they take them back to the United States which is 6,000 kilometers away. You, however, withdraw your troops behind the Soviet western border, a distance of 600 kilometers.

Falin: Our troops can also be withdrawn to approximately the distance to the United States. Our country is rather vast.

SPIEGEL: To the Chinese border.

Falin: You have said that.

Zagladin: We would not have any objection to being in the position of the United States and the Americans in turn being in the position between China and NATO.

SPIEGEL: The climate, too, would be more favorable for you then, for instance, for growing grain.

Falin (laughs): We made yet another offer, by the way--on 28 June this year: that each side should reduce its troop presence by 700,000 men and itself determine the respective shares within that margin. All this remained unanswered.

SPIEGEL: What do you think is the reason?

Falin: We assume that it is somehow connected with considerations aimed at an expansion of the West's military preparations.

SPIEGEL: At what?

Falin: At an increase in the risk, at any rate.

SPIEGEL: This is also what NATO says, but in reverse: The Soviet Union is setting up a gigantic armada of SS-29 medium-range missiles which goes far beyond its defense requirements. A new SS-29--having a range of 4,000 kilometers and carrying MIRV's of an explosive force 50 times that of the Hiroshima A-bomb--is put into position every other day.

During the past 20 years NATO has done practically nothing; hence it is incapable of replying to a nuclear threat limited to Europe.

Falin: NATO's argument is not in keeping with realities. There are 386 U.S. bases all around the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: In Europe and in Southeast Asia, where Soviet troops are present as well.

Falin: We have no troops along the borders of the United States, but the United States does around the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: There are no longer any missile bases in Turkey, nor in India, no longer in Vietnam and in Iran...

Falin: We heard with interest the most recent statement by President Carter that the Americans had had regular units in Iran. Until then there was talk only about specialists, advisers.

SPIEGEL: But now they are gone.

Falin: If we talk about countries today where the Americans allegedly only have advisers, then we are no longer sure whether these are not troops.

SPIEGEL: The GDR advisers in Africa, too, are not just advisers.

Falin: I do not know about that.

SPIEGEL: We know that very well.

Falin: The Americans have about 1,500 means of delivery in Europe which can carry U.S. nuclear weapons deep into the Soviet Union's territory.

SPIEGEL: Which means of delivery do you have in mind?

Falin: F-111 airplanes, submarines carrying "Poseidon" missiles, missile pads in Scotland....

SPIEGEL: The Soviet Union likewise has submarines of the "Delta" type, "Backfire" bombers, and its medium-range missiles in which it is far superior in Europe.

Falin: In any event, you cannot say that the Soviet Union has something that the Americans do not have.

SPIEGEL: There may be a balance globally, yet regionally a zone of inferiority exists in Europe.

Zagladin: Mr Luns said on 22 October that parity exists in Europe.

SPIEGEL: Western Europe does not have anything equivalent to the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

Zagladin: As far as we are concerned the SS-20s are not qualitatively new weapons whereas the Pershing II and the cruise missiles are. We have had our medium-range missiles since the late fifties, and formerly they had been even stronger than they are today; they had a greater range, and nobody talked about it.

SPIEGEL: The old ones of the SS-4 and SS-5 types were not MIRVed with triple nuclear warheads.

Zagladin: Three warheads with "x" kilotons are no stronger than one with "5x" or "10x" kilotons. Mr Brezhnev has stated that the number of delivery means of nuclear weapons with a medium range in the European part of the Soviet Union has not been increased by a single missile or a single airplane in the past several years. On the contrary, the number of launching pads for medium-range missiles and the power of their nuclear charges has even slightly decreased.

SPIEGEL: This will work if you triple the number of warheads per missile.

Zagladin: In our case the number of warheads is smaller than in the case of the Americans in Europe.

Falin: Even Americans say that they have 9,000 nuclear warheads in Europe, as compared with 3,500 of the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: A maximum of 7,000 warheads, and these cannot be transported over a distance of 4,000 kilometers.

Falin: At least a third of them can be moved over greater distances. That is their mission. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote on 15 May that these very missiles can destroy 20 percent of the Soviet population and also 20 percent of the Soviet industrial potential.

SPIEGEL: No U.S. weapon is stationed in the Federal Republic which is even remotely comparable to the SS-20.

Falin: We must not confuse different questions. We regard U.S. weapons targeted on the Soviet Union--no matter where they are stationed, in the United States or in Western Europe or in Asia--as a threat to the Soviet national interests.

SPIEGEL: Europe would like to see its own security guaranteed. Even though you deem an imbalance dangerous you would accept that regional inferiority prevails for the West Europeans?

Falin: If the Europeans welcome new missiles they themselves are drawing the conclusions from this stationing. You cannot have and want missiles and have none of the response to these missiles.

SPIEGEL: This is exactly the Soviet position. The Soviet Union possesses the SS-20 yet refuses to contemplate what the West's answer to it is.

Zagladin: The SS-20 is our answer to the U.S. "forward-based forces" which, by the way, are modernized yearly. Our missiles have not changed the power ratio.

SPIEGEL: The West takes a different view.

Falin: NATO Secretary General Luns, President Carter, and his Secretary Brown see it this way: Parity exists. There is no inferiority of the West--either globally or regionally. In the conventional field the West is even superior to the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: What NATO fears is that the status of Western Europe will dramatically worsen in the course of the next few years--because of the SS-20...

Falin: ...no, this is not true, this is not true...

SPIEGEL: ...of which allegedly 120 missiles are already in position...

Falin: This is not true.

SPIEGEL: ...and a new one is being produced every other day.

Zagladin: During the postwar era people in the West often stated that the Soviet Union was largely superior to the West. But each time a year or two later they had to admit that this was not true, that this was a mistake. The mistake was admitted, but the military programs of the West based on this "mistake" continued to exist.

SPIEGEL: What irritates NATO so much is this: Though there is no parity in the conventional sector, the great superiority of the Soviet Union has been slightly mitigated through the introduction of new antitank weapons.

Then follows the first stage of the nuclear weapons up to a range of 100 kilometers. There is just about parity there--or the West is even superior.

Falin: Strongly superior.

SPIEGEL: In the second area, up to 1,000 kilometers, the situation is similar. But then comes the great gap, the sector up to 4,000 kilometers, and there you have in the SS-20 a weapon which threatens all of Western Europe with its precision and range. In this sector the West has nothing to put up against the SS-20 except relatively few U.S. airplanes in England and a few old British Volcano bombers.

Falin: And a few British missiles, a few French missiles, nuclear submarines.

SPIEGEL: NATO is not just engaging in theoretical considerations. It is afraid of a case where the Soviet Union will exercise its superiority in this field politically, like in the Suez crisis in 1956, for instance. At the time Moscow made politics with medium-range missiles. [paragraph continues]

When the British and French landed at the Suez Canal Khrushchev, threatening a nuclear missile strike on London and Paris, forced these two Western powers to call the Suez venture off.

Falin: This was no threat but just a reminder...

SPIEGEL: ...which has not been forgotten.

Falin: I can remind you of many American threats which had been of much more serious and much more far-reaching significance--before 1956 and after. But why should we threaten the West?

SPIEGEL: To enforce political objectives. Why are you arming, then, and why are you pursuing such an extensive naval policy? Surely not for waging war but for giving some boost to your policy--to remind as Khrushchev did in 1956.

Western Europe sees itself directly threatened by these missiles. To balance this threat with the means now available would make it necessary for the Americans to threaten the Soviet Union with their strategic weapons, which naturally entails the direct consequence again that U.S. territory will be directly threatened--possibly too steep a price. Hence the apprehension that without a counterweight of their own the West Europeans may end up in a situation where the Americans will say: The nuclear stick is too big, so let the Russians enforce their objectives in Europe and we will save our country from destruction.

Falin: Unrealistic and incorrect.

Zagladin: Even with this SS-20 the number of our warheads is less than everything that the Americans have in Western Europe even today.

SPIEGEL: How many warheads do you have anyway?

Zagladin: Far fewer.

Falin: If the Soviet medium-range missiles in your opinion constitute such a danger, then how do you explain the fact that 10 years ago the Americans rejected our proposal to talk about these weapons? If the West Europeans disagreed with this U.S. position then why did they not tell the Americans? Why did they also refuse to accept our offer of last year during General Secretary Brezhnev's Bonn visit to deal with this issue?

SPIEGEL: The Americans first wanted to settle the problem of the intercontinental missiles...

Falin: ...The Americans were against it, the French were against it, the British were against it...

SPIEGEL: It is not as simple in NATO as it is perhaps in the Warsaw Pact.

Falin: I do not know whether it is so simple in the Warsaw Pact; it is not on this side indeed where we are looking for the guilty party. But why did we have to build missiles at all? They have not been designed for hunting sparrows...

SPIEGEL: This is what worries us.

Falin: ...They were the answer to the weapons which the Americans stationed in Western Europe and which threaten us.

SPIEGEL: And following here now is the answer to the answer of the answer. So it goes on and on, unless the vicious circle is broken. NATO now wants to decide to produce these weapons. Four years will pass until their deployment during which negotiations can be held. What do you think of this proposal?

Zagladin: A conference on naval disarmament was held in Washington in 1922. It was decided to arm first and disarm later, as soon as one came to terms on it. But some years later Pearl Harbor happened. This is the answer to your question.

SPIEGEL: Historical parallels are a tricky business. In Moscow, too, a regional disarmament conference was held in 1922 at which the Soviet Union suggested 75 percent disarmament to its western neighbors. All of these neighbor states now are part of the Soviet Union.

Falin: All we had to do for that was endure a World War II.

Zagladin: Mr Brezhnev says: Yes, we agree to reduce the number of our means of medium-range nuclear weapons delivery which are stationed in the western areas of the Soviet Union. This is an offer.

SPIEGEL: What types of means of nuclear weapons delivery are to be affected by this, the obsolete SS-4 and SS-5?

Zagladin: Various means of nuclear weapons delivery.

SPIEGEL: Including "Backfire?" including the super missile SS-20?

Zagladin: I said: means of nuclear weapons delivery of medium range, of course, if no new weapon of this type appears in Western Europe.

SPIEGEL: What do you mean by reducing? Transporting elsewhere?

Zagladin: They will be reduced in the western military districts. It is possible to reduce by transporting them to the eastern military districts. They can also be reduced by scrapping.

Falin: Or putting them in a museum.

SPIEGEL: Why don't you sell them to us?

Zagladin: For meteorological purposes?

SPIEGEL: Or for orbiting television satellites.

Falin: Maybe.

SPIEGEL: Would it not be the easiest solution to achieve an accord on a maximum number of nuclear warheads on both sides, including those for medium-range missiles, similar to SALT?

Falin: We must not be irritated by this designation medium-range missiles. The quality of this weapon is not determined by its range but by its capability of accomplishing a specific mission.

SPIEGEL: The SS-20 can conceivably reach a distance of 6,000 km and thus would be a strategic weapon.

Falin: I do not know. It is not so important how far it flies but what this weapon does. What the new U.S. systems up for discussion in connection with the NATO meeting involve are not tactical but strategic weapons. They are intended for the same missions which were formerly filled by weapons now subject to SALT II. This is extremely important. And please, ask the question as to what extent this serves the negotiations on SALT II, whether this at all serves the stability in our relations with the United States and the common security in the world, to what extent this is expedient for not violating the power ratio and maintaining parity.

SPIEGEL: What is your answer?

Falin: We are not seeking superiority. We said this for the first time in no uncertain terms on 18 January 1977. This was an offer to Mr Carter--2 days prior to his inauguration as president. This was repeated on 3 November 1977, it was repeated in the Bonn statement and in the Vienna joint communique signed by President Carter and by Brezhnev.

Zagladin: You are Europeans...

SPIEGEL: So are you.

Zagladin: The security of Europe is a very important matter to us, meaning the security of the Federal Republic, France, the Soviet Union--we are interlocked there. But if these new U.S. weapons appear in Europe, your security is just as endangered as ours is.

SPIEGEL: We see that differently.

Zagladin: If you are afraid of our missiles, very well, let us discuss the matter. We are prepared to reduce the number of these missiles. Negotiations can begin immediately. Mr Brezhnev said plainly and clearly that we are prepared to also discuss medium-range missiles in the framework of SALT III--that is no problem at all for us.

Falin: He also said that no arms, no arms systems are taboo for us.

Zagladin: We are, therefore, prepared to discuss it and to achieve concrete decisions. We are looking for a partner!

SPIEGEL: SALT II lasted for many years. What periods of time do you have in mind?

Falin: Ask the United States. In connection with SALT II at least 3 1/2 years were lost not due to our fault but because of the American position. Kissinger said himself that this treaty was practically ready in January 1976, and then President Ford decided that the treaty probably would not play the role for him he thought it would play in the election campaign. So 3 1/2 years were lost that way, an unproductive period of time in our relations that was unfortunately very productive for the production of new arms; and time cannot be recaptured.

SPIEGEL: And if it now depended on you?

Falin: If you would come with a constructive position to these negotiations and if we worked intensely, we could be ready within 1 year.

SPIEGEL: General Secretary Brezhnev's proposal criticizes a possible stationing of medium-range arms but not their production. It will last for 4 years. That period of time would suffice to conclude negotiations.

Falin: Once production begins this weapon will also appear sooner or later. So it does not mean that we welcome the development of new arms...

SPIEGEL: The U.S. B-1 bomber was developed, too, but it never appeared at an airport.

Falin: The Soviet side also developed several systems that did not appear.

SPIEGEL: So it is feasible that the forthcoming NATO decision will not be made.

Falin: Developments often gain their own momentum which cannot be eliminated.

SPIEGEL: We would like to know exactly: If the West renounces medium-range arms and cruise missiles, would the Soviet Union be prepared to decrease the SS-20?

Falin: If all nuclear arms disappear from Western Europe, all nuclear arms will disappear from our sphere also.

SPIEGEL: From the western part of the Soviet Union as well?

Falin: If they appear to be threatening Western Europe. Unfortunately, however, that is unrealistic. We must assume that nuclear arms will not disappear from the West.

Zagladin: But if you suggest total disarmament of all nuclear arms, we will agree. You will have our agreement to such a treaty in 2 hours.

SPIEGEL: One must set oneself high targets in order to achieve at least half of them.

Zagladin: All right! [bitte!]

SPIEGEL: The offer of General Secretary Brezhnev unfortunately was linked with barely disguised threats.

Falin: There were no threats!

SPIEGEL: Reminders. Particularly to the Federal Republic, whose situation it was said, could deteriorate considerably and which would have to expect the consequences--those were tones not heard for a long time. Why was such a warning addressed particularly to the Federal Republic?

Falin: We want to measure the security of both sides with the same standards, and please do not forget where it is said: Treat your neighbor as you want to be treated by him.

SPIEGEL: It also says there: If somebody strikes you on one cheek, turn the other to him too. That can hardly be a NATO doctrine.

Falin: It is not our ideology either. But one thing is true: If you do something in the West--I mean the West as an entity--you ought to logically expect that the other side will not accept it and that it will not offer the left cheek.

SPIEGEL: What would you do?

Falin: There will be an adequate answer that will reestablish our security and that will neutralize the new intimidation coming from the West. [paragraph continues]

That is not a threat, that is a realistic statement of how it will be, how it ought to be and of how it cannot be.

SPIEGEL: Foreign Minister Genscher said that intimidation attempts adversely affect the negotiating climate.

Zagladin: Does Mr Genscher possibly want the Soviet Union to disarm completely? Or perhaps just to the level of 1941?

SPIEGEL: The fact that at the same place and at almost the same time that General Secretary Brezhnev made his offer the GDR held the greatest military parade in Berlin since Hitler's birthday in 1939 has caused the West to ponder quite a bit. The television relay created almost a shock in Italy. People remembered and said that they are rearming, and on a territory that actually ought to be demilitarized. Do you consider this psychologically helpful with regard to your efforts?

Falin: I just want to remind you that at the time Mr Brezhnev spoke in Berlin, NATO had arranged its greatest military maneuvers of postwar times, with more than 300,000 men participating together with thousands of tanks, planes and so on.

SPIEGEL: When the maneuvers were planned it was not known that Mr Brezhnev would speak on that day in East Berlin. That was different with regard to the GDR military parade.

Falin: One knew beforehand that on 7 October the GDR would celebrate its 30th anniversary and that there would be a parade.

SPIEGEL: When the People's Republic of China celebrated its 30th anniversary 1 week earlier, there was no military parade at all but a variety show, entertainment....

Falin: ...which does not mean that China implements a pacifist policy. The military parade took place in the spring this year.

Zagladin: And maybe the troops are now stationed at the borders of Vietnam and Laos.

Falin: The Soviet side did not plan its disarmament initiative as a propaganda campaign. We are not interested at all in having propagandistic fights over these proposals. We are concerned about agreement with the West. We want to achieve sensible solutions. If we do not do that, there will be an acute danger for the whole detente policy.

SPIEGEL: The proposal was accompanied by Soviet commentaries suggesting that the Federal Republic could be considered as some sort of hostage, that the Federal Republic could become a powder keg, the same Federal Republic that has tried since 1970 to have correct and good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. Do you fail to see the danger that the propaganda tones still existing could achieve exactly the opposite?

Zagladin: The Federal Republic is the strongest state of Western Europe, the most important NATO state in Europe and...

SPIEGEL: ...the state that is most friendly toward you.

Zagladin: Yes, and if this state, the Federal Republic, which until now has played a great role with regard to detente, which so far has maintained very good relations with us, changes its policy and embarks on rearmament with new American arms, it would mean a political change in all of Europe.

Falin: A qualitative change.

Zagladin: We have information, we know from the press...

SPIEGEL: You certainly have some other sources too.

Zagladin: Well, so we know about the role played and still being played by the Federal Republic in preparing that initiative.

Falin: A decisive role next to that of America. There are two violins in that orchestra. The first violin is played by the Americans, and the second violin is played by the Federal Republic.

SPIEGEL: That violin is very small and plays very soft tunes, just an accompanying voice. It does not set the tone.

Zagladin: (laughs) Politics and music are different things.

SPIEGEL: With regard to preparations for NATO's December decision you believe that the Federal Republic contradicts the former detente and Ostpolitik of the Federal Government?

Zagladin: Exactly. This is most unpleasant for us because our ideas regarding relations with the Federal Republic follow a friendly line, good-neighborly relations and cooperation not merely in the economic field. The stationing of additional, very dangerous arms that will directly threaten the Soviet Union are involved! These are arms which leave only an extremely short time span between the beginning of an attack and the taking of countermeasures.

Falin: The Americans concluded that a strategic war between the United States and the Soviet Union is an unacceptable danger for them. It is outlined in the U.S. President's directive of 25 August 1977 that the Americans ought to rule out this danger because such an exchange of strikes with central strategic systems, as they were called, would entail the loss of 140 million people on the American side and the loss of 115 million people on the side of the Soviet Union.

The final conclusion is that competition with the Soviet Union in the military field ought to be continued on a regional level. Seen from this perspective the Americans need their allies. This is why the new NATO arms...

SPIEGEL: That can also be interpreted differently. Regional security is not guaranteed as long as every small and limited conflict will be a challenge for a great exchange of strikes.

Falin: Let me point out our view: Strategic systems need about 25 to 30 minutes to reach the Soviet Union coming from the United States, or the United States coming from the Soviet Union. We would still have an opportunity to use the red telephone to find out whether this is an attack or an error. The weapon that is supposed to come to Europe as some so-called modernization, such as the Pershing-II needs 4 minutes from the time it is launched until it hits its target in the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: How much time does the SS-20 need?

Falin: The same time as the SS-4 or the SS-5.

SPIEGEL: That is our problem.

Zagladin: Why did the West turn down our proposals to negotiate on this earlier? Where is the logic of your position? Why was that not a danger before? Today it suddenly has become a danger.

SPIEGEL: The threat emanating from Soviet medium-range missiles has been a NATO issue for 10 years.

Falin: The missiles exist for 20 years.

SPIEGEL: Soviet missiles, as you said, have been aimed for 20 years at Hamburg, Bonn, Brussels...

Falin: Not at Hamburg, not at Bonn, not at Brussels but at advanced American arms, they are our targets.

SPIEGEL: So we can sleep safely in Hamburg?

Falin: Safely, as long as you do not station missiles there. Please look at it from our position: We cannot disregard where a missile will be fired from--because of the prewarning time involved. The Americans do not disregard it either whether a missile aimed at Washington sits in a launching site that is 100, 500, or 1,000 kilometers away from the United States.

SPIEGEL: Such as on Cuba.

Falin: Again, this is what you said. There are several technical possibilities for bringing the weapon closer, we do not need Cuba for that. We have various other methods, as do the Americans...

SPIEGEL: Submarines of the Delta type.

Falin: Submarines are subject to SALT II. There are other possibilities not subject to SALT II.

SPIEGEL: Would you name a few?

Falin: You can think up some yourself.

SPIEGEL: You continuously have new arms.

Falin: Unfortunately.

Zagladin: We continuously have the new arms that are necessary--when a new threat comes about in the West.

SPIEGEL: Here in the West the impression exists very much that the Soviet Union has been acting "Periclean" ["periklitiert"], if we may quote Bismarck, in other words, that it has gone beyond the limits of its strength. It continuously develops new arms. It is said that in Europe it wants to be stronger than NATO, that it wants to be equal with the United States in all fields; that it wants to face the Chinese; it pursues an expensive fleet policy like Tirpitz, and it engages itself in faraway Africa. Bismarck would say that it does not pursue a policy of interests but a power policy. We would like to quote: "Every big power that tries outside the sphere of its own interests to pressure or bring influence to bear on the policy of another country is overstepping the limits [periklitiert] of the area that God"--let us leave God aside...

Falin: Why? If the God is good, let us leave him in.

SPIEGEL: "...And pursues power policy and not a policy of interests, it works toward prestige." Don't you fear that the Soviet Union, because of the great involvement it has accepted everywhere or which it had to accept, if one follows your argumentation, has over stepped itself, in view of a gross national product which is lower than that of the European community, let alone that of the United States? Is that not dangerous for your country? Don't you see that?

Falin: The Americans want us to overextend ourselves, and this is one of the reasons why they force such an arms race on us. We make it no secret that maintaining our military potential at the level on which we must keep it is a great burden to us, and that we would much rather use these means for other purposes.

But that does not depend on our side. When such Americans as Secretary Brown say that the borders of the United States run in a great arc from Norway via the Persian Gulf and Japan to Alaska, some others probably ponder on what that could mean to the Soviet Union. If we are told that the Soviet Union must stay within its limits....

SPIEGEL: ...Within its sphere of interests.

Falin: That is a very nebulous term. But if one wants to forbid us to stick our nose out, we will not agree to that. We want to have the same rights as every other country of the world.

SPIEGEL: The Americans have withdrawn from positions they can no longer hold. Vietnam is a great example showing that wherever one goes too far with regard to a policy of interests, one must liquidate the engagement and follow commonsense--even if it hurts.

Zagladin: We do not pursue a power policy. We pursue a policy aimed at our defense and at representing our interests.

SPIEGEL: Did you have to engage yourself in Angola, just to cite an example?

Zagladin: The interests of Angola were involved. We helped Angola against the attacks of others.

SPIEGEL: This is what the Americans said in Vietnam.

Zagladin: The same words can have a different meaning.

SPIEGEL: Nobody attacks the Soviet Union.

Zagladin: That is not true. Today we know about the plans of the years 45, 46, 47, 48--at that time there was no NATO, there were the Americans--and also of 1949 and 50--and NATO existed at that time.

Falin: The last American plan with exact decisions stems from the year 1958.

SPIEGEL: You mean the "rollback" policy?

Falin: Yes, sir. [in English]

Zagladin: Today we know about the documents from the State Department and the Defense Department, of the National Security Council. They aimed at an attack against the Soviet Union and they even contained instructions on the handling of occupied territories.

SPIEGEL: These papers are as valuable as the plans for a world revolution on the other side.

Zagladin: We do not have world revolution plans. We never had such plans. But these American plans were not merely plans but preparations, the dates were set on 1 April 1949.

SPIEGEL: So, so.

Zagladin: Our country was supposed to be attacked by U.S. troops with nuclear arms. Thereafter we built our own atom bomb. It was said at that time that this was an aggressive policy of the Soviets and so on--in fact, however, this atom bomb stopped the aggressive plans of the Americans.

SPIEGEL: A peace-promoting balance of forces?

Zagladin: The balance exists today, and one must not call it into question.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet policy often appears to the West as hard to understand and as being of merciless hardness that has a detrimental effect for the Soviet Union. Let us take an example: Originally the Soviet Union wanted to win over Japan for opening up Siberia, there was talk of credits running into billions. But because of the four small Kurile Islands Russia occupied in 1945 there was a quarrel with the economic superpower Japan which has now decided to concentrate its economic strength on China. Did not power policy dominate over your policy of interests in this case?

Zagladin: You know very well the importance of border problems in today's world...

SPIEGEL: Would the Soviet Union have suffered seriously if it returned four small islands to the Japanese?

Falin: A principle would have been violated here.

SPIEGEL: Then you must bear the consequences of this loyalty to principles. Are you prepared to do it?

Falin: We are prepared.

SPIEGEL: The Chinese warning against Russian hegemonic aims, against the "polar bear"--as the Chinese said--created some impression in Europe. What do you think about the Chinese wooing for West European economic help?

Falin: You know, Beijing began to discuss that danger when the Soviet-Chinese border was practically unguarded on the Soviet side. These are the facts. The Maoists began to attack the Soviet Union, began the political attacks and the provocation at our border. In practice they still follow that line today.

We have no problems with the Chinese people that could create a conflict and we are prepared to normalize our relations. This is being negotiated now in Moscow. Whether success will be achieved does not depend on us but on the position of the Chinese leadership. It depends on the wishes of the leadership.

SPIEGEL: How do you assess the visit of Premier Hua Guofeng through Western Europe?

Falin: As regards the efforts of the Chinese leadership to motivate Europe, the United States and other countries against the Soviet Union, all that fits into the context of what I have said before. The Chinese speak in their country of "four modernizations." Here they want to modernize NATO...

SPIEGEL: ...They would like to buy antitank rockets here.

Falin: If a serious incident should take place or if our relations with China should deteriorate, both sides can assume that nobody will win--neither the east nor the West, neither China nor the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: You have certainly noticed that our Federal chancellor went to the limits of impoliteness vis-a-vis his guest Hua Guofeng in order to make it clear to him that the Federal Republic "will not accept being maneuvered into a position against the Soviet Union," as he indicated.

Falin: We noticed this statement.

SPIEGEL: Let us take a look into the future. Assuming there will be a disarmament agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe and a bilateral balanced withdrawal of troops what will result from this development? What will Europe look like in 20 years?

Falin: I do not think it will be paradise because paradise is only a dream.

SPIEGEL: Except the paradise of the working people, that is not a dream?

Falin: One of our poets said: The difference between life and a dream is mainly the fact that life lasts longer.

If we succeeded in 1999 to curtail military confrontation, we would not merely free some forces for cooperation in other fields, but we would create a basis for real trustworthiness that would enable us to handle projects we do not dare handle today, such as the energy problem. That is the most important problem of the future.

Zagladin: The political will must be there. What we need is a quiet and stable situation on all our borders. We just want nobody to threaten us and we do not want to threaten any country.

Please analyze most thoroughly the proposals of Mr Brezhnev in connection with measures that are supposed to build up confidence. What does the suggestion mean, for example, to limit the number of troops that will take part in maneuvers to 40,000 men, and what does it mean to announce to the other side all movements of troops of over 20,000 men?

We suggested these figures after very thorough studies and discussions with our General Staff, and if you will analyze them most carefully with regard to the military contents, you will realize what it means: A surprise attack will become militarily impossible. These are not coincidental figures and I repeat it again and again: That is not propaganda, it is the expression of concern.

We must do everything to avoid a situation where an archeologist digging in 2000 years says that there is supposed to have been a declaration at a place called Helsinki...

Falin: ... As one digs around Pompei today...

SPIEGEL: As things are now, it seems that NATO will decide in December to station these arms after all. How will the Soviet side react? Will negotiations take place although the Soviet side maintains that it is very late, or will detente come to an end and a new cold war break out?

Falin: We want to start out from the assumption that one side will not make the first step that would open such a sinister perspective. Second, the other side will react as your side would in a similar situation. The Soviet Union will not negotiate under pressure. If we miss the chance now, all the earlier missed chances will probably not be comparable to this one. It is important to know that.

SPIEGEL: Professor Zagladin, Mr Falin, we thank you for this talk.

PRAVDA REJECTS FRG GENSCHER'S VIEW OF NEW MISSILES QUESTION

LD061153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Ye. Grigoryev article under the rubric "Contrary to the Facts": "International Notes"]

[Text] A statement by FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher was published recently in Bonn on questions of security and arms control policy. Its import can be summed up as follows: The North Atlantic bloc must arm and the Soviet Union must disarm. Moreover, the new twist to the nuclear missile arms race being attempted by the Pentagon and NATO in Western Europe is presented as almost a boon to detente, mutual understanding and so forth. Clearly this propagandist construction is built from start to finish contrary to the facts and the true situation.

The minister insists, first, that the December NATO Council Session take the decision to produce [as published] the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons and subsequently deploy them in Western Europe. The leader of the Bonn Foreign Ministry calls the planting of this bomb beneath the edifice of peace in Europe an "arms upgrading" essential, he says, "in the face of an upsetting of the balance."

Many other politicians in the NATO sphere no longer risk the brinkmanship of such pseudo-arguments. Even NATO Secretary General Luns himself, a professional propagandist of the "Soviet threat," has started to talk about an "approximate parity of forces" between the two groupings in Europe. Touching on the same problem, U.S. Secretary of State Vance just recently stated: "We undoubtedly have such a balance today."

Herr Genscher also disagrees with some of his cabinet colleagues who, God knows, as they say, ought to know the true state of affairs. Let us quote in this connection FRG Defense Minister Apel's interview with the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSHAU. He was asked: "Do you consider that the Soviet Union's military superiority is so great at this time that NATO needs new weapons systems in Western Europe for defense?" The minister replied: "No, at the present time a military balance is established between East and West as a whole."

This was said last February. Surely no radical changes in the military-strategic balance have taken place in the subsequent 9 months? Of course not. Parity remains and the Bonn Foreign Ministry knows that very well. It is equally well aware that NATO's decision has been in the offing for a long time and is totally unconnected with the situation today. Indeed, the same interview with the FRG Defense Minister says: "In its armed forces analyses in 1975 the NATO alliance concluded that it needed to modernize its nuclear potential in Europe. This decision was taken at the NATO summit conference in May 1978." That's the truth of the matter.

The result is that Herr Genscher is misleading the public both with regard to the balance and regarding the adoption of the decision in December--since the decision was taken properly speaking, all of a year ago by a narrow circle of people. All that is happening now is an attempt to legalize it.

Clearly, when a balance exists there can be no question of any "arms upgrading." Something quite different is in view, namely, the achievement of NATO military superiority in Europe.

The supporters of the U.S. plan want to deploy qualitatively new weapons systems in the West European "theater" in addition to the U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons already there. They are to be targeted on the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries and are designed to resolve qualitatively new strategic tasks. "Arms upgrading" would mean the appearance in the FRG and several other NATO countries of weapons of such a type that the moment when they begin to be used is very hard to detect; it would mean bringing the danger of war closer to the borders of other European countries, with the result primarily of limiting opportunities for taking steps to repel that danger. Another result would be to upset the existing strategic balance in Europe and increase the military threat on the continent.

To camouflage all these highly dangerous designs, anti-Soviet fabrications and attacks are brought into play. Herr Genscher alleges that the USSR is "unilaterally" "twisting the arms race spiral." This is ascribed to a state which does more than any other to curb the arms race. To initiate talks, the Soviet Union does not have to be "taken at its word," as the statement published in Bonn demagogically asserts [sentence as published]. If talks on a number of aspects of disarmament have not yet been initiated or remain unproductive, it is only because the West has refused year after year to take part in them or because the NATO countries are still not matching our good will. They are reluctant to embark on an honest, businesslike manner on work in Vienna, to give a practical response to the Soviet proposal regarding the renunciation of first use of nuclear and conventional weapons against each other by the states which took part in the all-European conference, and so forth.

On the other hand, the aforementioned statement spares no effort to make out that NATO's aggressive plans are virtually peacemaking. It is here that perhaps the most breath-taking trick appears. Matters are portrayed as though "the West is holding out a hand" and virtually everything now "depends on the Soviet Union," which "must give a sign dictated by reason" and so forth. It is as though the Soviet initiatives which for several weeks now, since they were put forward in Berlin, have been discussed throughout the world, did not exist. No, gentlemen, it is the West's turn to speak. Attempts to use such methods to avoid responding to the USSR's constructive proposals are really not appropriate.

As the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT notes, "Genscher's statement does not accord with the FRG's national interests. Those who want to confront the world with a fait accompli by producing and deploying the new U.S. weapons are wasting the great opportunity offered to our country by L.I. Brezhnev's specific, constructive proposals--proposals which deserve to be matched." The West German magazine STERN in turn draws attention to the following fact: "Instead of carefully studying precisely what real concessions the Soviet Union is prepared to undertake, NATO obstinately asserts that the question of the production and deployment of new missiles equipped with nuclear warheads and also of cruise missiles must be definitively decided in mid-December. It this being done to increase Western Europe's security, or merely because that is what the Americans want, and the Europeans must prove their loyalty to the NATO community?"

Questions are also being asked in neighboring countries, France for instance. Paris LE FIGARO wrote on 30 October that the FRG is faced with a dilemma--"either to remain an instrument of U.S. policy and strategy on the continent, or to play an independent part in accordance with its own long-term interests."

Yes, frankly speaking, the NATO states are now faced with a serious choice. They must decide which is better: promoting the consolidation of peace in Europe and the development of peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation among the European states in a spirit of good-neighborliness and strengthening trust; or causing a new aggravation of the situation in Europe and the world by deploying on their territory U.S. nuclear missile weapons targeted on the USSR and its allies.

Those who determine the FRG's policy are also faced with this choice. There is no way of avoiding it, however much people on the Rhine may engage in propagandist juggling and maneuvering.

SITES 'VIRTUALLY' FOUND FOR U.S. MISSILES IN UK

LD061447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[From "Own Information-TASS" roundup of "Foreign Military News": "Place Found"]

[Text] As the British press reports, citing authoritative sources at the Defense Ministry, the latter has already virtually found regions to deploy American cruise missiles. According to the PRESS ASSOCIATION agency, it is planned to deploy 160 Tomahawk-type missiles at U.S. airbases in East Anglia [central eastern region of England]. At each base it is proposed to fit out up to 20 launch sites with 4 missiles. The possibility cannot be ruled out that cruise missiles will also appear on American bases in central England.

The contingent of American troops in Britain will increase accordingly. At present the number of American soldiers in Britain already exceeds 20,000. A further 1,500 American servicemen are expected to come to Britain to service the missiles.

U.S. 'INTENSIFYING PRESSURE' ON ITALY TO ACCEPT MISSILES

LD061449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Pressure is Being Intensified"]

[Text] Rome, 31 October--The United States is intensifying pressure on Italy to make it agree to the deployment of new American nuclear missiles.

American Gen B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander of Europe, who is now in the Italian capital, has met with the head of government, the president and other Italian leaders. Shortly before this a delegation headed by D. Aaron, the U.S. President's deputy assistant for national security affairs, twice visited Rome.

In LA STAMPA's opinion: "The Americans are seriously afraid that in the light of the new Soviet initiatives the European states are not taking a sufficiently serious attitude to strengthening their own nuclear might"--on which the United States is insisting.

'REACTIONARY' OPPOSITION TO DETENTE, ARMS REDUCTION SCORED

LD061525 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 45 Signed to Press 1 Nov 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Editorial: "Beneath Lenin's Banner Into the Future"]

[Excerpt] Consistent Aspiration

The socialist countries' community founded on fraternal friendship and mutually useful cooperation among the peoples seeks to extend these principles to relations among all the peoples of the world. [paragraph continues]

Consistently, purposefully and actively it strives not simply to preserve peace and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems but also to create an atmosphere in which all countries could cooperate broadly and fruitfully in insuring man's vital requirements for food and energy, in environmental conservation and, above all, in eliminating fear for one's life and for the lives of children--fear of a destructive and catastrophic nuclear war.

Only ignorant people or notorious political wheeler-dealers could call the socialist countries' peace-loving efforts "propaganda steps" allegedly dictated by "considerations of expediency." The ideas of world peace, peaceful coexistence and international cooperation permeate the decree on peace adopted at the great Lenin's suggestion almost simultaneously with the formation of the first worker-peasant government on 7 November 1917. Substantiating that decree and calling for the peoples to be involved in deciding the issue of war and peace, Vladimir Ilich turned to the governments of capitalist countries, inviting them to develop trade and multifaceted cooperation. These guidelines have been followed by our party, which has pursued a Leninist policy from the first days of Soviet power to the present time.

In the 1970s this policy found its clearest and most detailed expression in the peace program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th CPSU Congress in the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence.

Although not only leaders of reactionary parties but also ministers and even premiers of bourgeois governments are appearing increasingly frequently in the dubious role of ignoramuses or wheeler-dealers, broad sections of the public perceive the socialist community's constructive proposals and steps as a call for earnest and positive reciprocal action and are putting definite pressure on parties, parliaments and governments. The worldwide condemnation of the hydrogen bomb and the public demands for a ban on its testing contributed to the adoption of the long-standing Soviet proposal by the United States and Britain and to the signing of the treaty banning tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons in three environments, as well as the nonproliferation treaty. Under pressure from public forces the governments of capitalist countries in Europe and North America agreed--albeit after many years of procrastination, diplomatic maneuvers and contrived complications--to the socialist states' proposal to convene the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and finally sent heads of states or governments to Helsinki to conclude the lengthy work by signing the Final Act. This act, which has rightly been called the "Charter of Detente"--that is, of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems--was based on the proposals drafted and submitted by the Warsaw Pact states' political consultative committee.

Reactionary circles opposed to the holding of the all-European conference attempted to emasculate the Final Act's contents: They totally ignored the accords on political, economic, scientific and technical cooperation and deliberately distorted the other accords in an endeavor to use them to interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs. Imperialism's least principled minions--and least scrupulous as to means--conceived the intention of making the Final Act a tool of counterrevolution and suppression of national liberation movements. Having vociferously announced that the "violation of the status quo" which they perceived first in the Portuguese revolution, then in the struggle of Angola's people for their independence and finally in the antimonarchy revolution in Ethiopia runs counter to detente, they attempted to shift the blame for "undermining detente" onto the Soviet Union, which had extended a helping hand to the lawful governments of Angola and Ethiopia.

Although only extreme reactionary circles and the reactionary press at their bidding seized upon Washington's intention to "link" detente in Europe to events on distant continents, certain U.S. statesmen and politicians are trying persistently to make this absurd "linkage" the pet hobbyhorse of American foreign policy. With a zeal worthy of better application they are seeking to establish "linkage"--a word currently popular in American vocabulary--between almost every event in the world and Soviet-American relations, sometimes mixing up diplomacy with blackmail and international politics with domestic interparty and intraparty machinations which, as is known, are frequently of a very scandalous nature in America.

Despite the intrigues of detente's enemies, the new relations enshrined in the Final Act among states with different social systems are continuing to develop successfully. Not only trade among them but also broad, multifaceted economic cooperation has embraced practically all countries on the European Continent. Regular meetings of the leaders of countries in East and West Europe have become a permanent form of political cooperation yielding fruitful results. Apart from shameless reactionaries, no one dares to call for the cold war to be revived or for the policy of detente to be rejected, although there are enough people in almost all bourgeois parties and governments who wish to interpret detente according to their own taste and in their own interests.

Fewer Weapons--More Reliable Security

The socialist countries' noble desire to supplement political detente with joint decisions and measures which would lead to the ending of the dangerous arms race and to a reduction in the level of military confrontation in general and in Europe in particular has so far yielded only partial results. After 7 years of intensive negotiation the Soviet Union has managed to reach agreement with the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and to sign a treaty. Based on the principles of equality and equal security, the SALT II treaty is significant for the fact that it not only sets certain quantitative and qualitative limitations on existing nuclear missile arms but also obliges both sides immediately on its ratification to begin talks on a further, more substantial reduction of nuclear weapons.

Contrary to the administration's proposal and the insistent demands of the broad public, the treaty's examination in the Senate is deliberately being protracted. Reactionary mass news media have mounted a fierce propaganda campaign in an attempt to smear the treaty and defame its supporters, including certain secretaries and the president himself. The henchmen of the military-industrial complex are bending over backward to wreck the treaty's ratification or to introduce "amendments" tantamount to its rejection.

Their intention is obvious: by wrecking the treaty they close the road to further talks on arms reduction and thereby guarantee their masters colossal new revenue, which they have accrued and will accrue from the Pentagon's military orders exceeding $40 billion a year. The "democratic process" of which admirers of American "democracy" like to boast enables a small but rich and therefore omnipotent clique of "dealers in death" to dictate their will to a great country and, through its administration, no other NATO countries with the help of corrupt politicians and owners of the mass news media.

Not confining itself to the recent decision to increase the entire bloc's military spending by 3 percent, Washington is foisting on NATO's West European members an extensive new system of nuclear missile arms which will make the bosses of American military-industrial corporations richer by hundreds of billions of dollars. These plans are being presented by obliging propaganda and by certain West European ministers obedient to Washington as a special "good deed" designed to save West Europe from the nonexistent "Soviet danger." [paragraph continues]

However, an ever-increasing number of sober-minded people are coming to understand that, apart from profit, American dealers and generals intend to deploy in the western part of the European continent something like a nuclear missile lightning rod, which will make the United States' European allies hostager of a kind and the first victims of a nuclear confrontation.

At the socialist countries' insistence this is not the first year that representatives of interested states have been examining in Vienna the possibility of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe, where, as is known, military confrontation is particularly significant. The socialist countries proposed reducing armed forces on both sides, preserving the existing military equilibrium. But the Western participants in the Vienna talks, while verbally acknowledging the principle of equal security, demanded of their socialist partners a reduction in armed forces and armaments which would substantially upset that equilibrium. After lengthy and fruitless talks the Western countries proposed that both sides agree to a simultaneous reduction both of a certain number of units of American nuclear weapons deployed in central Europe and of Soviet troops and tanks stationed in the GDR. However, the businesslike discussion of this proposal was wrecked by its authors on a contrived pretext which showed that in fact they certainly did not and do not want any progress at the Vienna talks.

The fact that the Western countries--which agreed to these talks under pressure of public opinion--are deliberately avoiding reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe has been confirmed by their negative reaction to the Soviet Union's unilateral decision to withdraw 20,000 of its troops and 1,000 tanks from the GDR. The most ignorant figures, like British Defense Secretary Pym, have declared that it is "a drop in the ocean," although, if the secretary had asked his generals, he would have learned that the "drop" includes almost one-third of the troops and two-thirds of the tanks under discussion in Vienna, and, moreover, without a reciprocal reduction in American nuclear weapons. More cunning people began shouting that the withdrawal of 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks is insufficient, that "Soviet superiority" remained as before and that "Moscow's gesture" changes practically nothing. In their zeal to depict the NATO bloc as "helpless" and "unarmed" in the face of "Soviet military might" certain figures have had recourse to such false exaggeration that even the NATO secretary general has found it necessary to announce that by and large there was and still is approximate equilibrium between the NATO and Warsaw Pact forces.

The constructive and far-reaching proposals set forth by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech in Berlin pursue an aim which has long been well known and which was proclaimed in the peace program: to help turn Europe into a continent of security and cooperation by means of reducing nuclear missile arms above all, but conventional arms as well. The spurious and dangerous slogan invented by the enemies of peace--arm more in order to disarm--has been countered with a seriously substantiated and concrete program to reduce the level of military confrontation--a program dictated by normal reason; the fewer weapons, the more reliable security.

Instead of businesslike discussion of the Soviet proposals, statesmen of certain European countries, particularly Britain, have raised a hysterical ballyhoo about the Soviet intention of frustrating arms "modernization"--a figleaf to cover up the mass deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in West Europe. Inspired by the anti-Soviet craze spreading from Washington, Britain's reactionary and bellicose government has announced its readiness to make the British Isles available for American cruise missiles, plainly avoiding telling the people that it is jeopardizing the country.

The FRG has taken an equivocal stand. At the same time as a section of the Social Democratic Party leadership is demanding that the Soviet proposals be considered and discussed, the government headed by social democrats, avoiding clarity, is in fact tending toward helping Washington to impose on NATO's European countries the plan to deploy new nuclear missile weapons--which will substantially change the balance of military forces not only on the continent but also in the world in general. What the FRG foreign minister quite recently called "additional arming" is now being called "modernization" in Bonn and is presented to the West German population under that cover. The assurances that talks on reducing these missiles will be held simultaneously with their deployment are calculated for naive simpletons.

The FRG's reactionary, revanchist circles, seeking Washington's favor--they need it in connection with next year's Bundestag elections--are prepared to turn the country into a launch site for American nuclear missiles aimed at the socialist countries, and at the Soviet Union above all. Recalling the times when West Germany was the chief bridgehead of the cold war in Europe and when Adenauer and Strauss, who now aspires to the post of federal chancellor, were in power, these circles are campaigning particularly zealously for a sharp intensification of the arms race in the belief that the more weapons there are, the more acute is international tension and that this, in the final analysis, can result in the return of the cold war, which is close to their hearts.

IZVESTIYA HITS WESTERN 'PROCRASTINATION' AT MBFR TALKS

LD061503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[L. Stepanov article under rubric "On International Topics": "Feasible Task"]

[Text] The week of action for disarmament held by decision of the United Nations and the WPC has shown the very broad world public support for the peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the jubilee festivities in the GDR remain at the center of attention. The international peace baton is now in the United States after arriving from Europe. On behalf of the peoples of European countries its participants voice special concern over the plans to deploy new types of nuclear weapons in West Europe.

The Austrian capital is also a focus of attention for champions of peace and disarmament. October 30 was the sixth anniversary of the start of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe in Vienna's Hofburg Palace.

Why, then, have the Vienna talks dragged on so and not led to positive results? The chief reason is apparently that so far all the concrete and constructive proposals have proceeded from one side alone, from the socialist countries' representatives, while the other, Western side has expended all its efforts on procrastinating and hampering the reaching of agreement. The NATO countries rejected, for example, the proposal that neither side increase its armaments or armed forces in central Europe during the talks. Let us note that the United States now has 20,000 more soldiers on West German territory than at the start of the Vienna meetings.

Seeking to overcome the deadlock in the many years of efforts to achieve military detente in Europe and to set an example of proceeding from word to deed, the Soviet Union by agreement with the other Warsaw Pact states has decided to reduce unilaterally the number of Soviet troops in central Europe to 20,000 servicemen and to withdraw 1,000 tanks and also a certain quantity of other military hardware.

These constructive and concrete proposals have been gratefully and hopefully received by champions of peace in every country. The range of questions touched upon by the new Soviet initiatives has a direct bearing upon the theme of the Vienna talks and can undoubtedly give the talks a powerful boost. The world now expects the Western participants in the Hofburg Palace meetings to make positive moves and to approach the newly-developed situation in Europe realistically. We have all the prerequisites for breaking the deadlock in the talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA INTERVIEWS ITALIAN SENATOR ON NUCLEAR ARMS

LD032205 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 3, TASS--The newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA today published an interview with General Nino Pasti, Italian senator, former deputy supreme commander of NATO's combined armed forces in Europe on nuclear armaments.

Nino Pasti said that U.S. militarist circles are ever more openly seeking to attain military superiority over the USSR.

"The Atlantic circles have launched a frenzied propaganda campaign to convince the European peoples in the need for new nuclear weapons--Pershing II and cruise missiles. This need is being explained in the West by the disruption of the balance of armaments in the "European theatre."

"Talking about the Europeans, Pershing II and crusie missiles represent not more reliable security for them," Nino Pasti stressed, "but higher danger. The use of these weapons remains in the hands of the Americans. Regarding NATO's directives, Washington should consult with the governments of those countries where they are deployed, but this is only in the case when time and conditions permit."

"However, the European countries have no right to veto their use. Their effect is the same as that of the strategic nuclear weapons deployed in the United States. "It is obvious," Nino Pasti indicated, "that those European countries where they will be deployed, become prime targets for a return strike. Their position is even more serious since the Atlantic strategists repeat all the time: We will use the weapons of the 'European theatre' in the first turn."

Striving for military superiority, Nino Pasti went on to say, attests to an aggressive doctrine. "If you want to defend yourself, you need not have superiority in strength. In this connection, the decision of the Soviet Union to unilaterally withdraw 20,000 servicemen and a thousand tanks from the GDR is very indicative. This unilateral step, announced by Leonid Brezhnev, is directed at deblocking the present situation at the Vienna talks, and strengthening the atmosphere of trust--the most important condition of detente. The same goals are pursued by the measures, proposed by the Soviet Union with regard to military manoeuvres and movement of troops. One may hope, Nino Pasti said in conclusion, that the West's response will be based on common sense.

VASILYEV REVIEWS EUROMISSILES, PAK'S DEATH

LD060957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "International Review"]

[Text] November has arrived with the whiteness of the first snow and the crackle of fresh ice underfoot. In 2 days the country will greet the Great October Revolution with an eruption of red flags, slogans and placards. It has been 62 years since the chief event of the 20th century, which transformed the face of the whole world and initiated mankind's worldwide-historic turn away from capitalism to socialism. Attending the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers, Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies in Petrograd, the American John Reed, who became one of the founders of the Communist Party of the United States, wrote at that time: "...Lenin was on the rostrum. He stood there, holding the edge of the reading desk and frowning at the delegates, and waited, seemingly not noticing the mounting ovation, which lasted for several minutes. When it had abated, he briefly and simply said:

"It is now time to start building the socialist order!"

There was another tremendous roar from the human tempest. "Our first concern must be practical steps to implement peace.... "

For more than 60 years our country, led by the CPSU, has been consistently and invariably following Lenin's course of socialist building and peace.

Along the Road of October

Today a cohesive socialist community that is exerting as increasingly profound influence on the course of world events is marching under the banners of communist ideas. The steady economic progress and the blossoming of culture and democracy in the socialist countries are a visible and weighty demonstration of the new system's advantages.

In recent days delegates at the UN General Assembly session now being held in New York who have familiarized themselves with the statistical collection entitled "The CEMA Members' National Economy" circulated at the organization's headquarters have been able to gain an awareness of the scale of our building and the rapid pace of our advance. CEMA, this publication says, now includes 10 European, Asian and American states with a total population o 434 million. Multiplying their economic potential many times over in the past 30 years, the council countries have taken a prominent place among the world's most developed industrial states. Overall, in 1951-1978 industrial output in the CEMA countries increased 12 times over--that is, by an average of 9.2 percent each year. The socialist community countries now account for 22 percent of world electricity generation, 31 percent of world steel production and 41 percent of total coal extraction.

Yesterday was the first anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty. Welcoming the Vietnam Communist Party and Socialist Republic of Vietnam government delegation in the Kremlin a year ago, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "...For Soviet communists, solidarity with Vietnam is the command of both heart and mind. Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is based on common interests and aims and on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism." One year is a short time in historical terms. But it has been enough to reveal clearly the great significance of that important international document. The treaty serves the interests of our peoples' peaceful creative labor and impedes the intrigues of hegemonists who gamble on fueling tension and on military adventures.

Just 62 years ago a new foreign policy whose like mankind had never known emerged along with the world's first socialist state. From Lenin's decree on peace to the peace program put forward by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th congress, the foreign policy of the USSR--and now of the entire socialist community--has invariably been dedicated to the noble task of eliminating the threat of war and insuring lasting peace. The new Soviet initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev 6 October in Berlin have been seen throughout the world as vivid evidence of our love of peace and good will. Discussion of these most important proposals is continuing--in the pages of newspapers and in the offices of statesmen, in parliaments and at public forums. Full support for the new Soviet initiatives was expressed at the Sofia talks between T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The GDR leader's visit to Bulgaria, which has just ended, demonstrated once again the socialist countries' cohesion and loyalty to the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

No Place for Diktat

The world's progressive public and all sober-minded people have seen the Soviet proposals as timely and wise initiative making it possible to avert a new twist to the arms race and Europe's transformation into a nuclear powder keg.

In defiance of realism and reason and under massive pressure from Washington, the leading circles of a number of NATO countries, judging by their statements, are steering a course toward implementing the plans prepared by the Pentagon for deploying in Western Europe new American medium-range nuclear weapons--Pershing II missiles and Tomahawk cruise missiles. These decisions are to get the seal of approval at the December NATO Council Session in Brussels. Meanwhile every attempt is being made to divert the mounting wave of alarm and protest provoked in Western Europe by the sinister plans for transforming that part of our continent into a launchpad for American nuclear missiles.

Aware of the deep roots that the policy of good-neighborliness and peaceful coexistence has put down in the last few years, they are trying to convince the public that it is possible to "strengthen defense (read: reinforce NATO's aggressive potential--G.V.) and at the same time not damage the detente policy between East and West in Europe or harm good relations with Moscow." "A difficult task," the Washington POST, from which that quotation was taken, admits. Yes, it must be obvious to any unbiased person that the implementation of the Pentagon's plans would exacerbate the situation.

As they press these dangerous schemes, NATO politicians and propaganda attempt to prove that the planned deployment in Western Europe of 600 new medium-range weapon installations is a necessary "upgrading of armaments" in view of the Soviet predominance in such systems. However, if you total up the medium-range weapons at the disposal of the United States, Britain and France in Europe (1,500 units), there is no disproportion. In addition to the aforementioned weapons, the United States had placed at the disposal of the NATO Command in Europe five submarines armed with Poseidon missiles carrying a sum total of 600-800 nuclear charges. In this connection, so the press has reported, H. Scoville, former CIA deputy director for science, declared that there is no need to deploy Pershing IIs and cruise missiles in response to the Soviet SS-20s (that is what NATO calls the Soviet medium-range missiles), since NATO has the Poseidon missiles on the five submarines under the North Atlantic alliance's command.

The NATO countries' leading circles recently launched an original "theory" of the possibility of the parallel development of political detente and the arms race. As though it were not clear that mankind cannot endlessly move forward along these "parallel" lines, since they lead in different directions. In his recent speech in Gainsville U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance voiced a number of reasonable propositions. He spoke of the "rapid and fundamental changes" in the world and of the fact that at present "no country, no matter how powerful, can dictate events or impose solutions on others." He urged Americans to "take a sober view of the world" and once again spoke in favor of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, which, "will help us avoid an unrestrained arms race." But at the same time, citing the mythical "buildup of Soviet military might," he advocated the modernization of U.S. strategic forces--ground, sea and air--and a substantial increase in military appropriations by the United States and the NATO countries. "The most sensible formula for stable equilibrium," according to Vance, "is one that includes growing American might and nuclear arms limitation."

A strange logic. In fact, an increase in Western military preparations is bound to whip up the arms race, exacerbate international tension and prejudice the peoples' vital interests.

Secretary of Defense H. Brown appeared on television and clarified the practical significance of Washington's militarist plans. He said that the United States is continuing to work on plans for the deployment of new medium-range missile systems in Western Europe. According to Brown, the White House wants to increase military expenditure by 3 percent, "allowing for inflation," in the current fiscal year and perhaps by even more in the next fiscal year. The well-informed New York TIMES correspondent R. Burt writes that a Pentagon conference attended by White House staffers discussed a military budget for fiscal 1981 of between $151 billion and $162 billion.

In his speech Brown dwelt in detail on the work being carried out in the United States to create the interventionist "quick reaction corps." This strike formation could comprise about 150,000 men, he said. (The New York TIMES reports that the White House is asking for $2 billion for this purpose.) The secretary stressed that these special military units are intended for "rapid deployment not only in the Caribbean and the Central American region but in any other part of the world."

So once again the United States is attempting to upset the existing parity between the opposing military-political alliances--the aggressive NATO bloc and the defensive Warsaw Pact. Once again there are hopes of holding talks "from a position of strength." Vain hopes. The language of diktat, however fancy its adornment, is absolutely unacceptable in our era. The dream of resurrecting the world gendarme policy is a dangerous dream. The U.S. ruling circles and the NATO countries which follow in their wake are setting themselves against the world public by showing reluctance to respond in practical terms to the socialist states' restraint and good will. As the European public forum for disarmament and security, which ended this week in the Belgian city of De Haan, showed, there is a growing mass movement on our continent against the Pentagon's sinister plans and for military detente and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation among the peoples.

The End of a Puppet

This year has seen a number of reactionary and openly repressive regimes collapse. Following the overthrow of the shah of Iran and General Somoza in Nicaragua, it was the turn of the South Korean puppet "president" Pak Chong-hui. True, there are differences between the first two cases and the last. Both the shah and Somoza, numbered among "reliable U.S. friends," were ousted by popular [narodnyy] insurrection. Pak, however, was by all appearances removed from the scene in order to curb rising discontent among the masses and to preserve the Seoul regime, which is propped up by American bayonets.

The events which took place in the South Korean CIA [KCIA] building were like the plot of a gangster movie. According to the official version, the president was shot by KCIA Director Kim Chae-kyu during a dinner at which they were having a "quarrel." This interpretation of events was greeted with undisguised skepticism. The New York TIMES reckons that the Seoul tyrant was the victim of a plot, because "his harsh domestic policy line, which was attracting increasing criticism from Washington, had begun to cause concern and to make things difficult for the two major centers of organized authority in the country--the armed forces and the intelligence agency."

The U.S. State Department was quick to scotch reports appearing in the world press about Washington's involvement in a palace coup in Seoul. At the same time, it "warned" other countries "against outside interference" in South Korean affairs. A very strange statement when you consider that hitherto the sole source of this interference has been the United States itself. But the Pentagon, as if wishing to remind everyone who is in fact interfering in other countries' internal affairs, ordered 38,000 American soldiers and officers in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula to be put on combat alert and dispatched to the shores of Korea the 7th Fleet flagship Blue Ridge and the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk. These threatening actions showed that there are plenty of people in Washington keen to use international crises, including artifically created crises, to fuel international tension and show of military "muscle."

In the 18 years of Pak Chong-hui's rule South Korea became a police state in the full sense of the word. Fashioned in the image of its American forebear, the KCIA keeps a vigilant and unsleeping eye on every South Korean. This repressive department has 300,000 agents for a population of 30 million, that is, one sleuth per 100 people. Corruption and the suppression of elementary human rights are rife.

In the second 10-day period of October South Korea was in the grip of widespread popular [narodnyy] disturbances. Worried by Pak's clumsy actions and his inability to deal with the growing discontent in the country, the United States temporarily recalled its ambassador from Seoul. According to L'HUMANITE, recent reports confirm that the removal of the discredited regime was planned. The liquidated "president" and the plotters differed, the paper believes, only on the methods of curbing discontent in the country.

Whatever measures the imperialists use to save ultrarightist regimes--from lavish supplies of weapons to fascist-type cliques and the dispatch of marines to help them out, to the elimination of "nonviable" dictators--their days are numbered. The growing peoples' struggle is the guarantee of future changes.

The broad people's masses set in motion by Great October are developing the offensive against monopoly capital and its servants, for social progress, national independence and peace.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER OHIRA REELECTED

LD060802 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 6, TASS--Masayoshi Ohira, the chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party, was re-elected as Japan's premier. He polled 138 out of the 511 votes in the House of Representatives while his rival, the former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, had only 121 votes.

The deputies from the opposition parties of the lower chamber abstained from voting.

Rakhovetskiy Comment

LD061906 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Rakhovetskiy writes:

Chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Mosayoshi Ohira has been reelected to the premiership at the special session of Japan's parliament which is under way here. Thus, outwardly, the political vacuum which formed in the country after the resignation of the previous government on October 30 has been filled. But the consequences of the bitter struggle for power which flared up inside the Party of Liberal Democrats will still make themselves felt for long in the political life of the country.

The international contradictions in the Liberal Democratic Party which sharply aggravated after the failure the conservatives suffered at the October 7 general parliamentary elections deepened the crisis in the ruling party.

The Liberal Democratic Party approached today's vote in parliament being actually divided in its leadership, and two candidatures--Mosayoshi Ohira and Takeo Fukuda--were nominated for premiership. This unprecedented situation in the history of 25-year long rule of the Liberal Democratic Party led to the division of the Conservatives' votes and to a two-round vote in both chambers of parliament. In the final account, victory went to M. Ohira who won 138 out of 511 votes at the House of Representatives and 78 out of 250--at the House of Councillors. It is noteworthy that less than 30 per cent of parliament's deputies voted for the "winner."

In conditions of the current crisis situation in the ruling party, the new Cabinet of Ministers, which is to be formed by M. Ohira in the near future, will inevitably encounter a multitude of difficulties in its practical work.

Strife in the Liberal Democratic Party has given rise to profound discontent of the electors and sharp criticism on the part of the Japanese press. The newspaper ASAHI writes that the struggle for power, which was underway in the Liberal Democratic Party for a month, led to an "undoubtedly fall of the political prestige of the Liberal Democrats". As is noted by TOKYO SHIMBUN, "the present conflict in the Liberal Democratic Party heralds the decline of its one-party rule."

MORE ON OCCUPATION OF U.S. EMBASSY, IRANIAN SITUATION

Moscow in Persian Comment

NC062045 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Nov 79 NC

[Text] According to news reports, the U.S. Embassy in Tehran has been occupied by Iranian students who are demanding that the shah be extradited to Iran. About 100 U.S. Embassy staffers are being held as hostages. BAMDAD newspaper writes that the students' spokesman said that documents found in the embassy prove U.S. participation in subversive activities in Iran. He added that during the occupation embassy staffers destroyed documents, microfilm and computer tapes.

Demonstrations and protests by the people continued until late at night. For the most part, political, social and religious circles support the students' actions.

The commander of the revolution guards, Ayatollah Lahuti, reproached Prime Minister Bazargan and Foreign Minister Yazdi for their recent talks in Algeria with Brzezinski, advisor to U.S. President on national security matters, without the prior endorsement and permission of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

A statement by the Iranian Foreign Ministry, distributed through PARS NEWS AGENCY, said that the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was a reaction against the U.S. Government's failure to heed the will of the Iranian nation. The statement says that U.S. representatives had been told that Iran saw the journey of the deposed shah to the United States as a step toward increased activities against the Iranian revolution. On 30 October, the United States was told to extradite the shah to Iran and to confiscate properties belonging to him and members of his family. The statement goes on to say that if the U.S. Government respects the feelings of the Iranian nation, it will not allow the shah on its soil and should return his properties to Iran.

Khomeyni Demands

LD061812 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 6, TASS--Following the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, students, supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni, occupied the American consulates in Shiraz and Tabriz. They demanded abrogation of the agreements with the United States pertaining to American arms purchases and Iranian oil deliveries to the United States. Students also demanded investigation into activities in Iran of the Central Intelligence Agency and other American special services.

The students called upon the Islamic Revolutionary Council to more resolutely carry out anti-imperialist policy. Ayatollah Khomeyni has made the council responsible for the management of all state affairs, after the resignation of the government of the Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan. The council was also asked to make preparatations for a referendum on the Constitution, presidential and Majlis elections.

According to Radio Tehran, speaking in Qom, Khomeyni accused the United States of attempts at establishing a counterrevolutionary base in Iran. The American Embassy, he continued, as I was told, was a CIA 's espionage centre. Some people are now pressing that students should leave that embassy. We cannot sit idlehanded when the United States is weaving conspiracies against us. We demand that the United States should extradite the criminal shah to us, and the British Government should extradite criminal Bakhtiar. We shall take other steps if this is not done and if these criminals are not expelled from those countries.

Washington, November 6, TASS--A representative of the Department of State, touching upon the situation in Iran, has said that the United States so far has only indirect information on the situation at the embassy. But the assurances are given, he said, that the American diplomats are alive. Their exact number is so far unknown but, according to the estimates, the number is approximately 60.

The United States expects the Iranian authorities to take steps to release the American personnel, said the representative of the Department of State. All steps of the American Government, all its statements are mainly based on the desire to insure the maximum safety of the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Iran.

The representative has said that he has no information whether secret materials at the American Embassy building were captured. He refus d to comment on Iranian leader Khomeyni's accusation to the effect that the U.S. Embassy in Iran is engaged in espionage activities.

Tehran, November 6, TASS--Iranian students have blocked the British Embassy's grounds in Tehran.

Statement by Iranian Charge

LD061510 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 6, TASS--The Iranian charge d'affaires in the USA, Ali Aga, held a press conference here. Speaking of the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by Iranian students, he said that the Iranian Government has warned the American administration more than once that the U.S. permission for the shah to stay in the USA may cause a sharp reaction on the part of the Iranian people. He stressed that the Iranian Government did not instigate the students to capture the embassy but pointed out that the students' demands for the extradition of the shah by the American authorities coincide with the wishes of the Iranian Government.

U.S. 'Totally Responsible'

LD071016 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 7, TASS--The USA bears the entire responsibility for the tense situation that has developed in Iran at present, Ayatollah Khomeyni stated in an interview with West German television.

The USA does not want Iran to live in peace, he said. The USA protects and supports the former shah who had sent Iranians into exile, had imprisoned and executed Iranians for years. The Americans should understand that in Iran everything is over for them, Khomeyni stressed.

Denunciation of U.S. 'Interference'

NC071325 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 6 Nov 79 NC

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends, there are reports and news coming in from Tehran about a new wave of protest against interference by U.S. imperialists in the affairs of your country. The anti-U.S. demonstrations the youth are currently carrying out in Tehran are related to the start of great protests by the youth against the regime of the shah and U.S. imperialism in Iran [words indistinct]

One of the things the demonstrators are demanding is the handing over of the deposed shah, who is presently residing in the United States. The shah himself, however, is not their only object. The issue involves the fact that the United States received the executioner of the Iranian people, thus showing a harsh policy toward the Iranian revolution and U.S. imperialism's intentions to interfere further in Iran's affairs.

It is well known in Washington that the Iranian Revolutionary Court has placed the deposed shah on trial. In the United States they cannot ignore the fact that the residence of the deposed shah in that country might cause the aggravation of activities by counterrevolutionary forces concentrated there.

U.S. imperialism has adopted this policy in total disregard of Iranian claims. However, it cannot be otherwise. All of the policies of U.S. imperialism are opposed to Iran's interests as well as to those of other nations. The U.S. supports [word indistinct] reaction and antipopular regimes throughout the world. They shamelessly interfere in the affairs of other nations. You are aware that with the help of direct interference by the CIA, a fascist coup d'etat took place in Chile and Allende, the legal president of the country, was assassinated. The executioner Pinochet is now in power. Up to the final moment, U.S. imperialists protected the dictator Somoza in Nicaragua who, like the former shah of Iran, has escaped and been received in the United States as a refugee. Dictatorial regimes in other American and also non-American countries have the protection of the U.S. imperialists. Let us take a look at a map of the Asian continent. On the pretext of aiding the people of Kampuchea, U.S. imperialists deliver arms to the supporters of the overthrown bloodthirsty Pol Pot regime. An aircraft carrier from the 7th Fleet is heading toward South Korea to assist the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime there. In the Near East [words indistinct] between Egypt and Israel. This transaction took place through the meddling of the United States and has been rejected by the Arab nations and other countries of the region, including Iran.

Everywhere similar acts by U.S. imperialists are seen: Plotting, counterrevolutionary coups d'etat, spying and [words indistinct].

Iran knows through bitter experience about this disgusting behavior of the U.S. imperialists. Let us turn our attention to the coup d'etat that took place with the help of the CIA, as a result of which the legal government of Mossadeq was overthrown and Mohammad Reza, who had fled from the country, was placed on the throne. The statute nationalizing the oil was in effect nullified and all progressive and democratic forces of the nation met with assassination and severe [word indistinct]. Or let us call to mind the recent events in Iran when agents of the CIA and other special U.S. departments, and representatives of the Pentagon like (General Heiser) hastened to Iran in order to preserve the throne of that very Mohammad Reza and (?destroy) the Iranian revolution in its cradle. A year ago, there was serious talk of military intervention in Iran's affairs in that part of the ocean.

Despite having their intrigues met with total (?defeat), the U.S. imperialists have not yet ceased their interference in Iran's affairs. Today, too, American agents are being arrested in the customs office of Mehrabad for stealing boxes of secret documents about the Iranian Armed Forces. At present SAVAK plots against Iran, with close foreign links, are being discovered.

Today counterrevolutionaries have built a nest in the United States. And now the deposed shah himself has joined them.

In short, neither in Iran nor in other countries, can anything good be expected from the U.S. imperialists. In this respect the anger of the Iranian nation and its youth, who ask that a stop be put to U.S. imperialist interference in the country's affairs, is totally understandable and logical.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION RETURNS TO MOSCOW AFTER VISIT TO JORDAN

LD051201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Amman--The official visit to Jordan by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has ended.

The delegation was in Jordan at the invitation of the Jordanian National Assembly. During the visit the Soviet parliamentarians met with King Husayn of Jordan and Crown Prince Hasan, B. at-Talhuni, chairman [as published] of the National Assembly Senate, and other officials. During the talks which took place the sides discussed a number of international problems, including the situation in the Near East. The Jordanian leaders assessed highly the Soviet Union's position on questions of a Near East settlement.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Amman on 29 October.

At the airport the delegation was met by A.I. Pokryshkin, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.G. Lomonosov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and other officials.

KURDISH LEADERS, TEHRAN OFFICIALS CONTINUE TALKS

LD061512 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 6, TASS--Talks are continuing in the towns of Sanandaj and Sardasht between representatives of Iran's central government and leaders of Iranian Kurds on a peaceful solution of the Kurdish problem.

Thousands of residents of Sanandaj held a meeting in support of the demands presented to the government by the religious and political leader of the Kurds E. Hosseyni, including the granting to Iranian Kordestan of national autonomy and the right to Kurds to appoint their own bodies of power. In Sardasht, as reported by the newspaper BAMDAD, there were armed clashes between detachments of Kurds and government troops.

The newspaper MARDOM of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh), reports that there is a plot to block the peaceful road of solving the Kurdish problem and to whip up a fratricidal war in Iranian Kordestan. The Tudeh Party has called on all revolutionary forces in the country to foil this plot.

GHANIANS CONCERNED OVER POLICIES OF NEW GOVERNMENT

LD061622 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Vladlen Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] Next, we turn to Ghana where, as you may know, the new civilian government has been in power for more than a month. But despite transition to civilian rule the political situation in the country remains tense. Commentary is by Vladlen Mikhaylov:

Foreign correspondents in Accra report that after a short break of optimism there is once again a widespread feeling of insecurity in the country. This feeling is believed to stem from the fact that the People's National Party, supported during elections by the majority of the population, has failed to publish its manifesto. The people want to know exactly how the government intends to tackle the grave problems facing the country. The people are reported to have been greatly concerned over the intention of the government to invite a group of experts of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank of Reconstruction and Development to work out recommendations concerning the future of the country's economy. The political orientation of these organizations is well known. They are controlled by the leading Western powers whose prime concern has always been their own selfish interests. The government of Kofi Busia and General Afrifa invited experts of these organizations in the past. As a result, implementation of their recommendations strengthened the Western grip on the country's economy, drastically worsened the standard of living and boosted inflation and corruption. A number of public organizations expressed their surprise and concern at the government's move, and demanded that the invitation should be withdrawn. The leaders of the ruling party have come out for continuation of the traditions and policies of Dr Kwame Nkrumah's government. The government of the country's first president was strong because it had set forth a clear-cut program of social and political development. The people of Ghana were well aware of the fact that the implementation of the program would give the country economic independence and would greatly strengthen the economy. Therefore, they worked hard to remold the country and were confident of the future. In those years they carried out sweeping social and economic reforms, set up the public sector of the economy, introduced free education and reorganized health care. The people of Ghana have every reason to be proud of these achievements.

OAU FINANCE, BUDGET COMMITTEE MEETS IN ADDIS ABABA

LD062052 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, November 6, TASS--A session of the OAU consultative committee on financial and budget matters has opened here at the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity.

The participants in the session will consider implementation of the OAU budget for 1978-1979 and the budget estimates for the next fiscal year. The committee is also to discuss questions of holding a meeting of legal experts to draw up OAU charter on human rights and a meeting of legal and financial experts on formation of an inter-African security force.

RESISTANCE TO BOLIVIAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT CONTINUES

LD061300 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 6, TASS--Continuing in Bolivia are mass actions by working people, political parties, student and public organisations against last week's state coup by the military headed by Colonel Natusch Busch. A general strike called by the Bolivian Workers' Centre is in its fifth day and has paralysed the country. Not a single newspaper has been printed. Radio stations controlled by the putschists broadcasts only official information. Mass demonstrations are taking place in La Paz, Cochabamba and other towns. The demonstrations demand a restoration of constitutional orders. According to a commission in the defence of human rights punitive detachments have killed a hundred persons since the day of the coup. There are many wounded. Under pressure by broad segments of the public, Natusch Busch was forced to permit the activities of the national congress that was dissolved by him. It has resumed its meetings behind close doors. Being discussed at them is the situation in the country and a search is on for ways of overcoming the crisis. Natusch Busch has also been compelled to open talks with a mediation commission representing oppositionary forces. The commission demands that he hand over power to congress that would elect from its members a provisional president.

U.S. USES DOUBLE STANDARD IN CONCERN FOR EX-SOMOZISTS

PA061247 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 5 Nov 79 PA

[Leonard Kosichev commentary]

[Text] Many of our listeners know that when the current U.S. Government arrived at the White House, a special commission on human rights was created under the State Department. Every so often this commission comes up with some astonishing action which leaves one flabbergasted. Its latest deed, on which Nicaraguan news agencies have just reported, involved a recent visit by U.S. State Department officials, headed by a member of the Graham commission, to Somoza's guardsmen and members of his former secret service who are in prison. The visit was to find out how these Somozists were treated. Apparently, this visit had humane motives. However, there is something strange about all this. During more than 40 years of Somozist rule the U.S. State Department never sent a commission to Nicaragua to find out about the situation and fate of the prisoners of the dictatorship. The best representatives of the Nicaraguan people, who did not hesitate to offer their lives to free their country from dictatorship, were imprisoned in dungeons and died as result of torture. The U.S. State Department did not seem to know about this; but now it shows great concern over the fate of the Somozist criminals on trial for the massacre of patriots and defenseless citizens. However, their situation cannot be compared to those suffered by the prisoners of Somoza, Interior Minister Cmdr Tomas Borge said. He recalled how he was kept in chains for 9 months in prison by Somoza's henchmen. How many patriots opposed to Somoza suffered horrible tortures? Did not the State Department know about it? Where was the State Department, now showing so much humanism and concern over Somoza's henchmen, then? The Nicaraguan revolutionary government has often said it is not acting out of revenge against the members of Somoza's National Guard and secret police. Tomas Borge told the prisoners they will soon go on trial, and those who did not participate in any criminal act will be released. This he told Somoza's National Guardsmen in prison. The guardsmen, however, would execute patriots for no reason. Very few Sandinists who fell into the hands of Somoza's National Guard came out alive. The U.S. State Department never said anything about this.

MOSCOW CELEBRATION MEETING MARKS OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

Kremlin Meeting

LD061454 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 6, TASS--The celebration meeting marking the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses today.

In the Presidium were Leonid Brezhnev and other leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Also in the Presidium were prominent leaders of the international communist and workers' movement.

Among those in the hall were numerous foreign guests and foreign diplomats.

Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a report "The Banner of the October Revolution--The Banner of Peace and Construction."

The meeting was followed by a gala concert.

Celebration meetings devoted to the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Revolution were held in the capitals of the union republics and other cities of the country.

Participants at Meeting

LD061842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A festive meeting of the Moscow Soviet of People's Deputies and the Moscow Gorkom devoted to the celebration of the 62d anniversary of Great October is taking place at this moment.

The participants in the meeting greeted with a tumultuous standing ovation Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolgihk, Zimyanin, Rusakov, Gorbachev.

Also in the Presidium are Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party; Muhammad, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party; Njoma, president of the People's Republic [as heard] of Southwest Africa, SWAPO; and Saad, secretary general of the Ecuadorean Communist Party. In the hall are numerous foreign guests and foreign diplomats.

A report, "The Banner of October Is the Banner of Peace and Creativity," is being delivered by Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Soviet television and radio are presenting a relay from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

[Moscow Domestic Service news bulletins in Russian at 0005 and 0400 GMT on 7 November, in reporting those attending the 6 November meeting in the Kremlin to celebrate the 62d anniversary of the Great October Social Revolution, list Kosygin as one of the attendees. In both bulletins the list of attendees is identical to that given in item above, except that Kosygin is named after Kirilenko. Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 7 November also carried the list of attendees at the session and Kosygin was not listed as attending.]

Kirilenko Address

LD061650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1404 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[CPSU Central Committee report entitled "The Banner of October Is the Banner of Peace and Creativity" read by Andrey Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a solemn session of the Moscow Soviet of People's Deputies and of the Moscow Gorkom, devoted to the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed foreign guests: At the present time, we are celebrating the latest anniversary of a glorious event in world history. The Great October Socialist Revolution, which was accomplished 62 years ago by the peoples' masses under the leadership of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the Leninist party, struck a crushing blow at the centuries-old structure of exploitation and oppression and entered mightily into the life of our country and the whole world; it opened up the high road to socialism. The greatness of the October Revolution lies in the fact that its results are as significant and fruitful as its aims are significant and inspiring. Today, its basic result is an advanced socialist society built in the USSR, the establishment of a new system in a number of countries in three continents, and the formation and strengthening of the world system of socialism.

The liberating current of October has inspired all the mass progressive movements of the past 20 years [as heard] and has merged in the world revolutionary process of the building of socialism, the struggle of the international working class and of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries and all democratic forces. Under the pressure of this mighty current the shameful system of colonialism has collapsed and the sphere of imperialist domination is narrowing. An increasing number of young independent states are choosing a socialist orientation. The communist parties, which arose under the influence of the first victorious proletarian revolution, are now active in almost all countries. The communist movement is developing on a worldwide scale. Having demonstrated with tremendous force the transforming essence of the new system, the October Revolution showed that socialism is social justice and liberty, labor and peace on earth.

The present-day political line of our party which was defined by the 23rd, 24th and 25th congresses is a consistent continuation and creative development of the cause of the October Revolution. It is a line toward the all-round development of Soviet society and its unswerving advancement toward communism and toward the firm unity of, and cooperation among, the fraternal socialist states. It is a line toward strengthening friendship and cohesion with liberated countries and with all forces of progress and democracy, and toward the peaceful coexistence of states with different socialist systems and the insuring of international security.

In the development of this line of the party's domestic and foreign policy and in the theory and practice of scientific communism and invaluable contribution is being made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause] For 15 years Leonid Ilich has been doing beneficial work in the office of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary. The Soviet people and all progressive mankind see Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as a staunch Marxist-Leninist, an outstanding figure in the international communist and workers' movement, and an ardent fighter for peace and the triumph of the ideals of communism. [applause]

The theoretical, ideoligical, political and organizational activity of Leonid Ilich at the head of the party and state is linked to such major achievements of the modern age as the attainment by our country of the frontlines of mature socialism, the drawing up of the new USSR Constitution, the consolidation of the positions of the socialist community on the world scene, and the transition to relaxation of international tension. Life itself has confirmed that the course of mankind's progress which was laid down by the October Revolution is correct, and that which is correct, that which is in accordance with the interests and strivings of peoples is invincible. [applause]

Soviet people, direct heirs to and continuers of the deeds of the heroes of the revolutionary battles of 1917, have all grounds for saying: Progressive mankind thinks and fights below the unfading guiding star of Great October! [applause]

Comrades! The accomplishments of our people are truly majestic. In order to present these in relief it would be useful to recall what was the point of departure of our movement to its contemporary pinnacles. On 24 January 1918 Vladimir Ilich Lenin presented a report to the Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets on the activities of the Council of Peoples Commissars over the 2 months and 15 days that had elapsed since establishment of soviet power. This was a tempestuous time, a time of breakthroughs. The exhausted country had to be extricated without delay from the imperialist slaughter. It had to be saved from famine and ruin. The resistance of the exploiters, stripped of political power, had to be broken.

The principal tasks of the revolution--the tasks of building the Soviet state, of creating a socialist economy and culture, the elaboration of the established network for new social relationships, and affirming the conscious discipline of labor--presented themselves in their full stature. And all this, Lenin stressed, was new and historically unprecedented--something which could not be read in books.

Vladimir Ilich gave the masses assurance that they were capable of solving any tasks. He spoke of the need to help the working peoples rid themselves finally of the disgusting bourgeois rejudice that workers and peasants cannot manage a state or are incapable of setting up a new social structure. The victory of soviet power, the leader of the revolution used to teach, is being achieved by having begun from the very start to implement the age-old precepts of socialism, relying consistently and resolutely upon the masses and regarding as its assignment the awakening of the most oppressed and beaten-down strata of society to vital life and their elevation to socialist creative work.

With legitimate pride we can state: The age-old behests of socialism have been implemented in our enormous country. Out of a scientific idea socialism has been turned into a practical activity and we are happy that the homeland of the October has become the first country of real socialism. [applause]

No society which has ever existed on earth, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, has done or could have done for the peoples' masses and for working people as much as socialism has. In our country there functions a just and humane social system. A mighty industry has been created. Agriculture has been transformed to collectivist principles. In place of social antagonisms there have been established relations of comradely cooperation and mutual understanding.

Socialism has elevated to a great historical height the man of labor and set him forth as the central figure of society. The free labor of the free man has become in our country a genuinely social deed, a matter of honor and gallantry.

Frontrankers and innovators of production, all those who insure the development of the economy, science and culture have become respected citizens of the country of socialism.

The labor of everyone, provided he works for the well-being of the people honestly and conscientiously is creative labor and socially important for the building of communism. And what a cultural upsurge has been accomplished by our people. In the land of the soviets there is being implemented compulsory general secondary education, there functions a broad network of higher educational establishments. Today in our country there are nearly 140 million people with higher and secondary incomplete education.

It would seem that the building of socialism would be impossible had not the task, laid down by Lenin, of drawing out of the peoples' masses leaders and organizers been solved. Out of the very thick of the people, from the machine tools and plows there were advanced statesmen, organizers of socialist industry and agriculture, military leaders and generals.

Comrades, history has not produced such an example when in the course of such a short period the working population, which had for hundreds of years lived under the heel of exploiters has risen to a new life. And such an upsurge has been accomplished in the USSR by working people of not a single or even of ten, but of over 100 nations and ethnic groups. [applause]

Ponder over this fact alone. Under a capitalist system not even two to three nations manage to live peacefully within the framework of one state, for the ruling classes pursue a policy of national inequality and the minds of people are administered the poison of nationalism. Within our country, however, the peoples which were previously oppressed by tsarism have attained a flourishing of their material and spiritual force with the all-round help of the great Russian people. And all Soviet peoples live as one family and accomplish the common cause--the cause of communist creativity. [applause]

On the historic path that was opened up by October we confirmed a new socialist way of life which counter-balances the bourgeois way of life. Collectivism, fervent love for the socialist fatherland and devotion to the ideas of the international solidarity of the working people are the supreme values that have become established in the revolutionary struggle, in labor and in the defense of the motherland. They have become inherent in our consciousness and have become infused in the flesh and blood of the Soviet people. These values, which fill Soviet man with spiritual nobility and which give him conviction and steadfastness, will not be exchanged for any others. For they, comrades, are the sacred virtues of the pioneer builders of a new world who are paving the road to communism through the virgin lands of history. [applause]

The party places the interests of the Soviet man at the head of the socioeconomic policy. In solving the tasks of raising labor productivity, our society cannot and does not employ the methods of capitalist monopolies which in their scramble for superprofits ignore the physical and psychological effects of overwork on people, and at the same time deprive millions of working people of work. Our growth in labor productivity is achieved primarily through the technical requirement of production which is implemented by taking into account the human factor, people's health and employment, in conditions of professional training and improvement of qualifications. This approach corresponds with the humane essence of socialism. In conditions of socialism the results of the scientific and technical revolution are directed toward the good of the people and are in the interests of developing the personality.

The Soviet people are becoming fully aware of the fruits of their revolutionary gains and labor achievements. Their standard of living has risen. Real incomes per capita this year will exceed the 1965 level 1.9 fold, and payments and benefits from social services consumer funds 2.3 fold. The number of families with incomes exceeding R100 per month per person has increased considerably. The consumption of food and industrial articles has increased substantially.

Our successes in solving the housing problem, which is one of the most serious problems and one which requires great expenditure, are particularly impressive. Over the past 15 years more than 160 million people have moved to new apartments and have improved their housing conditions. Substantial progress can be seen in every sphere of life in Soviet society. It has been proved that socialism furnishes a realiable guarantee for a life worthy of man and the real freedom of the person. Instead of the substitute for freedom which is being advertized by bourgeois propaganda, socialism insures genuine freedom--freedom from all forms of oppression--and the creative self-assertion of the personality inspired by concern for the general well-being. [applause]

The great achievements which have changed the tenor of life of our people have been implemented in conditions of fierce struggle against all the reactionary forces of the old world. We had to repel the united forces of internal counterrevolution and imperialist intervention, to overcome the economic blockade, to withstand the most severe of wars--the war against fascism--and to endure the years of the cold war. All this, it stands to reason, did not enable us to fully devote our strength and resources to the cause of creation. The Soviet people found a way to defend their revolutionary gains from all kinds of enemies. Our experience has shown how crucial it is for working people who have grasped power to have reliable armed forces capable of repelling any aggression. [applause]

The Soviet party and state, fighting tirelessly for peace, show constant concern for maintaining the country's defense capability at the proper level. Servicemen of the army and the navy, in showing limitless dedication to the cause of communism, are deeply aware of their patriotic duty to vigilantly guard the gains of Great October. Honor and glory to the valiant armed forces of the Soviet Union! [applause]

Comrades, in opening new prospects for the country, the party departs from the fact that advanced socialism is the highest stage of social progress achieved so far. Now, when our society has at its disposal enormous economic and scientific-technical potential, we can move forward even more confidently along the entire front of communist construction. Full implementation of the possibilities of advanced socialism--it is in this that the enthusiasm of our time is found, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his report on the 60th anniversary of October. This also determines the degree of responsibility with which history has entrusted us. [applause]

Comrades, regarding the economy, which is the primary concern of communist construction, the fundamental tasks of raising production efficiency and quality of work, accelerating scientific-technical progress and making maximum use of intensive factors of economic growth, are persistently solved. The last 3 5-year periods have been an important stage in creating a material-technical base for communism. It is difficult to surprise us with anything because we are accustomed to large-scale economic development.

Nevertheless, what has been accomplished over the past 15 years is striking in its immensity. The basic assets of the national economy this year will increase by a trillion rubles compared with 1965. This growth will almost double the value of basic assets for all the preceding years of Soviet rule.

The volume of industrial production will increase 2.6 fold during this period. In those industries which largely determine scientific and technical progress--engineering, power generation, the chemical and petrochemical industries--the increase will be 3.9 fold. Group B production is increasing 2.4 fold. Capital building is being accomplished on a tremendous scale. In three 5-year periods, 5,000 major industrial enterprises will begin operations. In combination with the reconstruction of operating enterprises and factories, this means the creation, in effect, of a new production apparatus for the country, which embodies the achievements of science and advanced engineering methods. We are utilizing new mineral deposits and major territorial production complexes are being created. The contribution of Siberia and the Far East to the national economy has increased. Relying on available production potential, we will continue to develop socialist industry energetically and build the capacity of heavy industry, the basis of the country's economic strength.

Comrades: The party continues to focus its attention on the questions of raising the level of agriculture in every way. Since the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which laid the foundations of current agrarian policy, tremendous work has been done to strengthen the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The basic production assets of agriculture this year will exceed the 1965 level threefold. Power resources have increased almost 2 and 1/2 times. New sectors such as water conservation, land reclamation, engineering for animal husbandry, fodder production, the microbiological industry and others have been created. The extent to which the possibilities of our kolkhoz and sovkhoz production have grown as a result became apparent last year, when the highest harvest in the entire history of the homeland's agriculture was obtained for grain crops--over 237 million tons.

The average annual gross agricultural output from 1976-79 will increase by R10 billion, or approximately 9 percent, over the level of the ninth 5-year period. Unfortunately, production this year was seriously affected by adverse weather conditions. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers tried extremely hard to minimize the consequences of the poor weather. A great amount of aid was given to rural workers by working people from the towns, Soviet servicemen and students. We must note the outstanding victory of the Kazakhstan grain farmers. [applause]

They delivered 1.25 billion puds of grain to state granaries, a feat that was highly appreciated by the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

A major contribution was made by the workers of Orenburgskaya Oblast who sold over 4 million tons of grain to the state. [applause]

Grain procurement plans were fulfilled by Uzbekistan and Moldavia, and by Omskaya, Chelyabinskaka, Amurskaya, Khmelnitskaya and Ternopolskaya oblasts, and other republics and oblasts which did not suffer from drought. Impressive results were achieved by the farmers in Altayskiy Kray, Krasnodarskiy Kray, Bashkirskaya ASSR and Novosibirskaya Oblast. [applause]

A good cotton harvest has been obtained. More than 7.5 million tons have already reached procurement points. More potatoes and basic vegetables and other crops have been procured in our country.

Despite the difficult conditions in the development of animal husbandry, the average annual production of meat, milk, eggs and wool will be higher, according to the results of the 4 years of the current 5-year plan period, than the level of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. From this high rostrum, comrades, allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, to express my heartfelt gratitude to the kolkhoz peasantry, the working class and the intelligentsia, and to all those who have shown vital concern for the cause of agriculture and who have fought selflessly for the harvest. [applause]

Soviet people can be confident that the policy on the intensive development of arable farming and animal husbandry determined by the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum will continue to be followed by the party with persistence and energy so that the country will be more fully provided with food and agricultural raw material.

Comrades, much is being done here to accomplish the historic tasks put forward by the party and to organically unite the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist economic system. Forms of integration of science in production which are inherent in socialism are being developed and special purpose programs of scientific and technical progress are being implemented. The 6-month flight of Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Afanayevich Lyakhov and Valeriy Viktorovich Ryumin, which excited the entire world, this remarkable, truly heroic scientific and human feat, as Leonid Ilich described it, was a concentrated expression of the high development of Soviet science, industry and the talent of our scientists, engineers and workers. [applause]

The activity in economic building is primarily directed toward practically resolving the problems of increasing production efficiency. We must all fully realize that at this time time there is no other way to develop the economy or increase popular well-being. The fulfillment of this task is the common cause of everyone, from the minister to the working man. Each labor collective must actively strive to increase tangible results in raising the economic efficiency of its own work. In stating that raising efficiency and quality are our key tasks Leonid Ilich Brezhnev warned against a [word indistinct] superficial attitude toward this most serious question so as to avoid transforming this concise and precise formula into a boring phrase or destroying its active, mobilizing character. Leonid Ilich stressed that one must painstakingly review his actions daily to insure that everything is being done to implement our tasks.

A principled and active attitude must be displayed in raising the technical standard of industrial manufacturing and in improving their consumer properties. A well manufactured article means the efficient use of raw and other materials, as well as electrical energy, and useful labor. Such a well made article is essential to society and to man.

No one has the right to forget that however great the national wealth we cannot permit any wastefulness. Socialism is created by labor and highly appreciates labor, bequeathed by preceding generations or received as a gift of nature. [applause]

The party seeks the all-round strengthening of organization and order, and the absolute observance of labor, technological, plan, and financial discipline. It also seeks to enhance responsibility for individual tasks.

All of this is in effect a single task--both of socialist management and communist education; and it must be solved in a party-like, principled and persistent manner. Comrades: In order to achieve further successful economic development and the creation of the material and technical base for communism, the party Central Committee, on the initiative of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, laid down major new measures. This refers primarily to the building of the capacities of the fuel and power complex and the improvement of its structure. Emphasis is laid on increasing fuel extraction and developing atomic and hydraulic power generation. The scientific search for new, nontraditional sources and methods of obtaining electricity is being conducted intensively. Work is being stepped up to save fuel, electricity and thermal energy and reduce scientific consumption for the output of production. A scientifically and economically-based all-state energy program is now being developed. Its aim is to provide for the accelerated development of power generation and to improve the entire technical base of the national economy.

Comrades: Vladimir Ilich Lenin believed that learning how to manage and govern was a most important task for working people who have taken the fate of the country into their hands. However broad the experience accumulated in this field, we cannot be content with past achievements. Life does not stand still. It poses ever greater demands on the science and practice of management. Therefore, tremendous significance is given to the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the government on the futher improvement of the economic mechanism and the improvement of planning. The practical implementation of the range of measures contained in these documents will allow production efficiency to be raised and will insure that more significant final national-economy results are obtained. We are now in the final stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan period. During past years, tremendous work has been done. The volume of industrial production has increased by R600 billion in the last 4 years in comparison with the same period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Thousands of labor collectives and millions of leading workers are greeting the October festival with the fulfillment of the tasks of the 4 years of the 5-year plan.

The working people of our capital, Moscow, and Leningrad are in the front ranks of nationwide-socialist competition. Leading initiatives such as working without laggardness; competition according to the principle of the workers' relay; introduction of comprehensive systems of quality control; the Shchekino and Ipatovo methods of work organization; the team contract and many others are spreading throughout the country. I would like to say: Honor and glory to the leaders and innovators of production and to all the country's workers! [applause]

The Soviet people, armed with the party's economic policy, will undoubtedly in the coming years achieve new successes in the field of the all-round progress of the country of the Great October. [applause]

Comrades, the Soviet people are proud of the fact that we are working under the tested leadership of the great party which displayed the historic initiative for revolutionary renewal of the world. Our party and it alone, as Lenin wrote, can lead all people to socialism, direct and organize the new system, and be the teacher, leader and guide [rukovoditel i vozhd] of all working people. The main characteristic of the CPSU is its unbounded devotion to the cause of the working class and of all the working people, its revolutionary consistency and the sense of class principle of its policy. The party is leading the Soviet people along the path of October, toward the achievement of more and more heights of social progress. The CPSU is invariably guided by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, and creatively develops it on the basis of scientific analysis of reality and the sum total of internal and international factors.

The October 1964 Central Committee Plenum, which played an outstanding role in strengthening the unity of its ranks, in drawing up the present policy of the party and in asserting Leninist norms of party life and the principles of leadership, was an important landmark in the life of the CPSU. [applause]

The party has won the greatest prestige among the people. It confirms its role of political leader and organizer each day by promptly pointing out urgent problems of social development, by developing ways and methods of solving them, and by mobilizing the masses for the achievement of new successes. The Soviet people, expressing boundless confidence in their native party, constantly nourish it with new strength. The Leninist party today includes 17 million communists, united in 400,000 primary party organizations. This is a truly great creative force. The unanimous nationwide support for the party policy multiplies this force many times over. In its unshakable unity the Leninist party and the Soviet people are capable of achieving matters of worldwide importance. [applause]

The party devotes unflagging attention to insuring that the activity of its links corresponds as fully as possible to current requirements. Routine reports and elections in the primary party organizations are now taking place. Communists are discussing in a profound and comprehensive manner the activity of party organizations and their leading bodies in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th congress, Central Committee plenums, and the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on issues of communist construction. A growth in the cohesion and discipline of labor collectives must result from the reports and elections. The party organization relies on the trade union and Komsomol organizations. Making broad use of the right to supervise the activity of the administration, they are called on to strive to achieve an all-round improvement in economic activity and the unconditional and exact fulfillment of party and state directives and the observance of Soviet laws.

Very much depends on every member of the party, on their position and behavior in life. It is essential in the future to raise the vanguard role of the communists. Here everything is important: How the communist works, how he implements party and state decisions and how he behaves himself in everyday life. Today, as ever, the party member must occupy frontranking positions in everything, be a true political fighter. The stricter the demands on himself, the more precisely he must weigh his actions on the scales of the party conscience. As a result, the party ranks will become more capable and their influence on the masses will be stronger. [applause]

Comrades, at the stage of mature socialism the unbreakable alliance of all working people of our country has become even firmer. In this social unity the leading place is occupied by the heroic working class which has a wide political and cultural outlook and high professional training. Today in its ranks are more than 77 million people. It is being increased by educated people. The creative possibilities of the role of the working class in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the increase of the material and intellectual potential of Soviet society are growing. It has been proved by the experience of real socialism that the elevation of the working class is the elevation of all working people and of the whole people. The firm alliance of the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the intelligentsia embodies that united power or labor and knowledge which moves the cause of communism forward. [applause]

Summing up the results of revolutionary achievements and looking ahead to tomorrow, one must say the warmest words about the militant Komsomol, about our glorious youth. At the shock construction sites of the 10th-Year Plan perod, at enterprises and kolkhozes, in science and culture, in learning and military service, our youth are showing initiative, knowledge and a responsible attitude toward their public duty. The party and people are confident that our youth will continue carrying high the banner of the October. [applause]

The upbringing of the growing generation is a matter for the whole people. The efforts of the family, school and public should merge in this area. Marking the International Year of the Child we rightfully say that splendid conditions have been created in our country for children and youth. We have also successfully realized such a noble goal of the October as the emancipation of women. The Soviet worman is a full and active citizen of the society of advanced socialism. The contribution made to the common task of the whole people by the Soviet woman--as mother and worker--to the state and public activities is great and noble, comrades! [applause]

Our common responsibility for the country's future requires us to strengthen the family, to elevate the prestige of motherhood and to increase the responsibility of parents for the upbringing of their children. They should become valuable citizens worthy of their great country which is building communism. Both the society and family are called upon to guard the growing generation against alien morals and influences. It is necessary to resolutely rebuff the bourgeois propaganda which is trying to blacken our social and spiritual values and impose the psychology of individualism and indifference to politics.

Socialist principles and community morality must be even more actively affirmed in all spheres of social life and in daily life. A more resolute struggle must be waged against negative phenomena and violations of the rules of socialist community life and of Soviet laws. In order to strengthen lawfulness and public order it is necessary to make more active use of the force of the law and the authority of public opinion. The high moral and political qualities of Soviet people are formed by the very nature of our life under the guiding influence of the Leninst party. The recent all-union ideological conference directed party organizations and all cadres to consistently implement the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of ideological and political educational work. Soviet people, each new generation, are called upon to master the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist theory as an integral system of knowledge of the laws and prospects of social development. In order to be at the level of the demands made by life and practice, it is important to carefully study the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the documents of party congresses and Central Committee plenums, and the works of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and his books: "Malaya Zemlya" "Rebirth," and the "Virgin Lands." [applause]

Socialist ideology, based on the eternal Marxist-Leninist teaching, is an ideology of true humanism, faith in the working man and in the conscious power of the masses, the makers of history. Armed with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, we will resolve all tasks and overcome any obstacles in building communism. [applause]

Comrades: Immediately following the proclamation of the famous peace decree, Vladimir Ilich Lenin said that we had started a decisive struggle against war. This struggle is a difficult one, but, Lenin emphasized, we will not be stopped by that frenzied hatred which the bourgeoisie feels for us and for our advance towards peace.

For more than 6 decades now our party and the Soviet state, true to Lenin's behests, have waged a consistent struggle for peace. The motherland of October discharges with honor its great mission as a bulwark of peace and social progress. [applause]

To the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of socialism belongs the decisive credit for the fact that the threat of thermonuclear war has been moved aside and that the task of halting the arms race has been brought to the forefront. An achievement of historic significance was the assertion of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence as the norm for international relations. Bilateral agreements made by the Soviet Union with the United States, France, the FRG and other countries constitue an international legal basis for stable relationships between states with different social systems.

The aspiration of people to consolidate security in Europe and to develop multifaceted relations between states, as was the case with the Final Act of the all-European conference, is considerable. The peace-loving public and the leaders of many states approved, as an action of enormous significance, the conclusion of the USSR-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms--SALT II--and have spoken out in favor of its implementation as soon as possible.

The USSR proposal concerning the impermissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations met with broad support at the UN General Assembly. The unshakable adherence by the Soviet Union to the cause of peace and its very deep concern for the future of mankind have found vivid expression in the new Soviet initiatives set out in Berlin by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. These initiatives are an inspiring example of how one must act with great responsibility so that the people of the world will not experience anxiety and fear, but finally acquire guaranteed rights for a peaceful life. [applause]

The new Soviet initiatives, like the broad series of proposals previously put forward on matters of peace and disarmament, show that in the presence of goodwill from the other side, one can confidently advance the process of weakening international tension. However, this is being opposed by aggressive imperialist circles and by the forces which form an alliance with them. The NATO strategists are stubbornly promoting the arms race and are striving to destroy the approximate balance that has evolved.

They are also attempting to destroy the principle of the equal security of the sides and to insure military advantage for themselves, that is, the possibility of operating from a position of strength in interstate relations. Particularly dangerous are the plans to deploy a new type of U.S. nuclear missile weapon on the territory of a number of Western European countries. The implementation of these plans would sharply heighten the threat of a military conflict in which nuclear weapons would be used on the European Continent.

Must we mention how much this prospect contradicts the vital interests of the peoples of Europe, who thirst for lasting peace and security. Leaders of Western powers are trying to justify their dangerous schemes by alleging that the Soviet Union has over the last few years considerably increased its armaments in Europe. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has exposed the absolute absurdity of this, pardon the term, argument.

The Atlantic politicians state not without hypocrisy that they do not refute the positive sense of the Soviet proposals but that they would like something more. The question arises here: Why do they themselves not make a realistic response to the proposals?

The parliaments of the Warsaw Pact countries in their general appeal called on the parliaments of NATO powers to approach with total responsibility the decision on the question of whether new U.S. nuclear weapons systems will be deployed in Western Europe.

The peoples expect that the parliaments, political parties and public organizations of countries of this continent will do everything they can in order to prevent a new spiral in the arms race and to consolidate peace in Europe and beyond its borders.

Our continent faces a choice: peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation or a new burden of military expenditures and a new step in the arms race. In the latter case we will undoubtedly make the necessary decisions because the security of our people is for us a sacred thing. We will never allow an encroachment to be made upon this security! [applause]

Comrades, real socialism, which is the child of the October Revolution and of the other victorious socialist revolutions which followed it, is becoming an increasingly effective force in the struggle for a world without war, for a world of creativity for man's benefit. Coming out in solidarity from a common, harmonized position, the fraternal countries are trying to bring about a radical improvements in the international political climate.

From the experience of decades we know that a necessary condition for the prosperity of every socialist country and the entire community is the deepening of all-round cooperation. Complete equality and respect for sovereignty, voluntary cohesion and close interaction on the world scene and mutually advantageous cooperation and mutual aid--these are the components of socialist international relations. They are embodied both in bilateral links between fraternal countries and in the activity of their collective organizations, CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

The common desire to strengthen our community based on the principles of socialist internationalism permeated the meetings and talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal parties and states in the Crimea. The visit by the Soviet party and government delegation which took part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR became an event of outstanding importance, both in terms of strengthening the interaction between our parties and states, and from the point of view of the vital interests of peace and international security. A crushing blow was dealt against the false myth ofthe Soviet military threat. By means of this malicious invention the monopolies are striving to create an atmosphere of psychological war, to inflate military allocations, expand military production and extort profits running into billions. [currency not identified] The Beijing politicians need this lie--and they also try to propagate it--to penetrate NATO arsenals, to mask their hegemonistic, expansionist aims, and to align themselves with imperialist reaction. It is significant that the ideologists and politicians of imperialism, while encouraging the militarization of China and justifying Beijing's attempts to punish sovereign states, reiterate the allegation that socialism bears within in it the seeds of international conflicts. There is nothing more absurd or more ill-intentioned than such slanders.

The Soviet people rejoice that in recent years the people of Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nicaragua and Grenada have broken the chains of imperialist domination and have embarked on a road of independent development. Powerful mass demonstrations have swept away the proimperialist regime of the shah in Iran. The oppressive racist regime in southern Africa are cracking. Even now imperialism does not waste any opportunity to try through military force, economic blockade, the dispatching of mercenaries, provoking international hatred and by refined methods of neocolonialism to stifle the national liberation movements. That is why the peoples of the world are showing high vigilance in the face of imperialist intrigues.

Yes, the people realize who their enemies are and who their friends are. They see in real socialism their reliable and natural ally. The conference of heads of states and governments of the nonalined countries in Havana confirmed the progressive, anti-imperialist direction of the nonalined movement.

Comrades, our party and also our people are raising high the banner of proletarian socialist internationalism. The Soviet people experience a feeling of sincere friendship and fraternity towards the people of the socialist countries. The working people of the Soviet Union know they are an inalienable part of the international working class and the worldwide labor force which is fighting for the rebuilding of peace on just foundations.

The CPSU develops fraternal ties with communist and workers parties and actively supports the strengthening of the unity of the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our party aims at developing cooperation with socialist, social-democratic and national-democratic parties, with leading peace-loving forces and with all those who cherish the cause of defending and strengthening peace, national liberation and social progress. [applause]

The advance of mankind is directed toward higher forms of social order from socialism to communism. This is logical. Many peoples today are taking the road laid down by the October Revolution. All the peoples of the world will take it sooner or later! [applause]

Comrades: The 62nd anniversary of October is being marked by the Soviet people on the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the approaching 26th CPSU Congress. The working people of our homeland are unfurling to an increasing extent the socialist competition to celebrate these outstanding events with new glorious deeds. The heroic working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia are concentrating all their energy on implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and on the successful completion of 1979 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole in order to emerge on new frontiers of communist construction. [applause]

Under the victorious banner of Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party, its Central Committee, headed by that glorious continuer of the cause of the great Lenin, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, forward to new victories! [applause]

Long live the great Soviet people! [applause]

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: Long live peace and communism! [applause]

REPORTAGE ON RED SQUARE ANNIVERSARY PARADE

Brezhnev Present

LD070711 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

["Festivities in Honour of the Great October Socialist Revolution Anniversary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 7, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders are present today in the Red Square where the main celebration events on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--a military parade and a demonstration of the people of the Soviet capital--are beginning.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0747 GMT reporting on the Moscow Red Square military parade says: "On the Mausoleum stand are Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolghikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov, and Gorbachev." The radio makes no mention of Kosygin.]

[At 0923 GMT, Prague Domestic Television in Czech and Slovak ends its intervision relay--in color--of the Moscow military parade and rally of the working people.

[At various spots throughout the military parade and rally of the working people, the camera intercuts to close-ups of the reviewing stand.

[In the center of the screen was Leonid Brezhnev; to his immediate right was Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov; to Brezhnev's immediate left was Mikhail Suslov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and to Suslov's left was Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member.

[In one brief shot the camera pans the Soviet officials on the entire reviewing stand. The shot is brief and distant, making individual identification difficult.

[In some of the opening close-up shots of the Soviet leaders, Brezhnev is seen wearing glasses. In later shots, however, Brezhnev is seen without the glasses.]

Red Square Parade

LD070816 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0650 GMT on 7 November links up with all Moscow radio stations in a live relay from Moscow's Red Square to cover the military parade and workers' demonstration, marking the 62d anniversary of the Great October Social Revolution. Two announcers take turns in reading out the Great October Socialist Revolution slogans and poetry on the significance of October. They describe the Red Square decorations and posters and slogans on the Kremlin buildings.

At 0658 GMT it is reported that veterans of the revolution and party, workers and guests from almost 100 countries, not further identified, occupy the rostrums.

At 0700 GMT the announcer reports that the crowd hails the participants, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, on the rostrum of the Lenin Mausoleum. A military band is heard while an unidentified person announces that the troops are drawn up. Parade commander General Govorov reports to Defense Minister Ustinov.

At 0702 GMT Ustinov congratulates the troops on the anniversary of the revolution. Ustinov and Govorov review the troops by car, drive past and congratulate sailors, review and greet airborne troops, border guards, marines, and army and naval cadets.

At 0707 GMT Ustinov's car moves out of Red Square toward Gorkiy Street past artillery and missile troops. Ustinov reviews the mechanized troops.

At 0710 GMT Ustinov's car returns to the Red Square, stopping at the Lenin Mausoleum where Ustinov mounts the rostrum.

After Ustinov's speech the national anthem is played and the artillery salute in honor of the anniversary is fired.

At 0745 GMT the march-past begins. The announcer reports: "The military parade is opened by drummers and pipers, pupils of the military music school." He adds that they are followed by military academies, led by the Frunze, Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Dzerzhinskiy academies.

The announcer reports: "Passing in front of the mausoleum now are students from the Order of Lenin, Red Banner Marshal of the Soviet Union Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops." Following a brief history of the academy, he notes that "the parade detachment is led by chief of the academy, Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of Armored Troops Professor Losik." The announcer observes that "in the square now are battalions of the engineering troops. They represent the Order of Lenin, Red Banner Kuybyshev Military Engineering Academy at today's parade and he gives a review of the academy's work.

He then mentions that "another composite officers' regiment is passing in ceremonial march across Red Square," describing the stripes on the uniforms. Next is the "Main Battalion of the Red Banner Marshal of the Spviet Union Timoushenko Military Academy of Chemical Defense," whose history the commentator summarizes. He then notes: "In the Red Square now are pilot officers of the Red Banner, Order of Kutuzov Jagarin Military Academy," and describes its history of war bravery, adding that "at present in the USSR Air Forces there is virtually no unit which does not contain officers graduating from the 'Gagarin' Academy. Among its graduates are Soviet cosmonauts and cosmonauts from the fraternal socialist countries.

The announcer continues: "Another regiment of air force officers is passing before the mausoleum; these are students of the orders of Lenin and the October Revolution, Red Banner Professor Zhukovskiy Academy of Air Force Engineering. Among the graduates of the Zhukovskiy Academy was space pioneer Yuriy Gagarin.

"The country's navy is represented at today's parade in Moscow by the Leningrad Popov Higher Naval Radioelectronics School," and the announcer recounts the biography of one of its cadets.

The announcer then reports: "On Red Square now is the winged guard--the airborne assault troops. Their battle colors stream in the wind. Strapping lads are marching by in khaki overalls with submachineguns at their breasts. They are not only parachutists; These soldiers know how to use all types of small arms and how to drive motor vehicles and tanks."

Referring to the Border Guards, the announcer says: "67,000 km--that is the length of the border on which the soldiers in green caps, the Border Guards, serve. Today they are represented in the October Revolution parade by cadets and officers from the Red Banner Moscow Mossovet Higher Border Guard Command School".

Following a report on the feats achieved by the schools' graduates, the announcer observes: "Now here is a marines regiment which has come from the Black Sea to participate in the parade," and he describes their uniform adding that "marching at the front is the unit's commander, Colonel Rublev." He notes that the unit has been awarded a pennant for courage, and continues: "Marching behind their colors, on which are the Orders of Lenin and the Red Banner, are battalions of the Dzerzhinskiy Division." After a resume of the division's history the announcer indicates that "on the square now are officers of the future, marching by are battalions of the Moscow and Kalinin Suvorov schools."

The commentator continues: "The white and blue naval flag is in the Red Square. Following the Suvorovtsy come their coevals, pupils of the Leningrad Makhimov school. On parade are young sailors, future warship commanders, those who are to continue the glorious revolutionary and combat traditions of our navy.

"In triumphal march on Red Square are those known as the Kremlin Students. The Order of Lenin and the October Revolution, Red Banner Moscow Higher Command School named after the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation originated from the Kremlin Revolutionary Machinegun School, set up on the initiative of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in 1917. Over the years of its history the school has trained for the Soviet Armed Forces tens of thousands of commanders, over 300 generals. Some 74 graduates from this school, who started their military education there, became heroes of the Soviet Union."

At 0730 GMT the commentator announces that "the entire square is open for the mechanized subunit. The sound of engines can be heard from the direction of Prospekt Marka and Ploshchad 50-Letiya Oktyabrya. Subunits of motorized riflemen, airborne forces, tankmen artillerymen, antiaircraftmen, and missile troops have started moving in their combat vehicles.

"There are armored carriers on Red Square. They carry guards badges, and the command vehicles bear combat banners. The Taman Red Banner Order of Suvorov Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin division are in triumphal march. The country has equipped our army with powerful contemporary weapons. The armored carriers which we are now seeing can move on dry land and cross water obstacles.

"Following the armored carriers are the fighting machines of the infantry. They are the so-called PTURS [protivotankovyye upravlyayemyye reaktivnyye snaryady] antitank guided missiles. The modern military equipment is in reliable hands. Over 80 percent of the personnel of the Taman Guards Division are communists or members of the Komsomol; many soldiers and sergeants have mastered several combat skills.

"The combat vehicles of the airborne troops have come into view on Red Square. These vehicles, powerfully armed, are distinguished for their maneuverability. The airborne regiment, which is now in front of the mausoleum, has been decorated with the pennant of the USSR minister of defense 'for courage and military valor' for excellent performance in exercises.

"A column of tanks is on the square now. Under the battle banner of the famous Order of Lenin, Red Banner Kantemir Tank Guard Division the awesome combat vehicles are being driven by the successors to the heroic feats of the tankmen.

During the last war more than 1,000 tankmen were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and 250,000 were decorated with orders and medals. Today our tank troops are equipped with vehicles capable of combat action in any terrain, of overcoming areas of radioactive contamination, and carrying out swift marches over considerable distances. The Kantemir Guard Division is one of the best formations in our armed forces.

"Artillery subunits are passing in front of the mausoleum. At the head of the column are the long barralled antitank guns. They are followed by self-propelled howitzers. Artillery equipment [ustonovik] is crossing across the square. The march of the artillerymen is being concluded by missile launchers. In firepower they greatly exceed their predecessors--the renowned Katyushi. In postwar times radical changes have taken place in Soviet artillery: Firepower and effectiveness have increased, as have firing range and maneuverability.

"On the Red Square are air defense subunits--silver arrows of missiles of various caliber and capabity on self-propelled platforms. Guards of the skies are what the air defense missile troops are called. They are represented today by the famous Order of Lenin Putilovsko-Kirovskiy Guard Regiments. Its biography is contained in its title. It was set up on Lenin's instructions and its first soldiers were the workers of the Putilovo works. The Air Defense Troops are reliably guarding the skies of our homeland. They are equipped with powerful air defense missile complexes, radar stations with a wide range, and automated systems of control and communications.

"After the subunits of the antiaircraft defense, a column of strategic and tactical missiles [operativno-takticheskiye i takticheskiye rakety] has entered the square. On powerful trucks are missiles of various ranges and the whole complicated complex of electronic apparatus essential for (?using them). Utmost accuracy in hitting targets, this is what is characteristic of the missile with which our armed forces are equipped."

Following the end of the military parade, at 0747 GMT the announcer reports: "On the mausoleum stand are Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov, and Gorbachev.

At 0749 the commentator announces the start of the working people's demonstration, led by people bearing flags and marching across the square. He describes children and Komsomol members laying flowers at the mausoleum, processions of representatives of the 15 union republics--some bearing a banner recalling Brezhnev's meeting with socialist Communist Party leaders--of girls in blue, of pioneers with a photograph of Brezhnev meeting with Artek Pioneers, and of children in national dress. He notes the release of balloons above the square and the entry of vehicles bearing pictures of Marx, Engels and Lenin, followed by more children carrying portraits of Politburo members.

At 0803 GMT the announcer reports that the party leaders and guests greet the demonstrators. Following the entry of more people with banners, he notes the march-past by factory workers. Poet Surkov comments on previous October parades, and poet Isayev makes observations on the current demonstration.

At 0842 GMT there is a linkup with demonstrations in Leningrad, Alma-Ata, Tashkent and Dushanbe. At 0848 GMT the relay from Moscow Red Square continues with a description of demonstrations by Moscow rayons and an interview with a construction worker.

The announcer reports that Komsomol volunteer construction workers follow the Moscow Rayon demonstrations, and a veteran worker is interviewed.

At 0856 GMT, the commentator notes that the parade is being covered by Intervision and Eurovision, which is followed by an interview with a Japanese journalist who lauds SALT and the recent Soviet disarmament initiative.

At 0922 GMT he announces: "We are ending our direct report from Red Square on the anniversary of the October Revolution," on which relay ends.

Ustinov Speech at Parade

LD071134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0711 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Speech by Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Defense Minister, at 7 November Red Square parade celebrating 62d anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution--live]

[Text] Comrade servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces! Working people of the Soviet Union! Our esteemed foreign guests! On behalf of and at the behest of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, I greet and congratulate you on the festival of all the people, the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The festival of Great October is being marked by the Soviet people in circumstances of great political and labor activity, of fraternal friendship of all the nationalities and ethnic groups of our homeland. The political line worked out by the 25th CPSU Congress is being implemented successfully. As a result of the selfless labor of the Soviet people, the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by that faithful Leninist, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, our country has advanced considerably on all fronts of the building of communism. The economic and defensive might of the Soviet Union has risen to a new level. The living standards of the working people have risen. The plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan period are being implemented successfully. Industry is developing at a steady pace. Tremendous work is being done in fulfillment of the program for raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work is being practiced throughout the country. Soviet science and culture have developed further. The 175-day manned space flight, the longest ever, was a new outstanding achievement of the Soviet people.

The ideas of October have also triumphed in the affairs of the fraternal socialist countries. The achievements of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries stand out in sharp contrast against the background of the socioeconomic shocks which have gripped the capitalist system. Revolutionary processes are steadily gaining force in all areas of the world. The Soviet people welcome the successes achieved by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the struggle for their freedom and independence, against imperialism, colonialism and racism. The Communist Party and Soviet Government persistently implement Leninist foreign policy. Thanks to their active and purposeful work, the Soviet people are living and working in conditions of peace for the fourth decade.

Our party and state, together with the fraternal parties and states of the socialist community, consistently conduct a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, of curbing the arms race and lessening military confrontation between socialist and capitalist states. They struggle for implementing the right of peoples to free and independent development. A new step of major importance on the path toward consolidating peace and security of peoples was the initiative of the Soviet Union put forward by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin on 6 October this year.

The main direction of this initiative is the further deepening of the process of detente and strengthening of peaceful cooperation between states. As a worthy example of consistent implementation of the principles of Leninist foreign policy, the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union open up the possibility of avoiding another escalation of the arms race, and of stepping onto the path of real disarmament. They find warm approval and support from the Soviet people, the peoples of the fraternal countries of socialism and all progressive mankind.

Together with this, there are also forces for whom the initiative of the Soviet Union goes against the grain. As before, hiding behind lying propaganda about the Soviet military threat, reactionary forces in the United States and other NATO countries are trying to implement dangerous plans for deployment in West Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. They strive persistently to achieve an increase in the military might of the NATO bloc and to achieve its military superiority over the armed forces of Warsaw Pact member states.

The militarist circles of imperialism and other forces are opposing detente and disarmament. They aspire to suppress the national liberation movements of the peoples and interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. The interests of the security of our motherland and the complicated international situation demand from the Soviet people high vigilance and the strengthening of the economic and defense might of the Soviet state.

The CPSU and the fraternal parties of the countries of the socialist community are doing everything necessary to insure for the Soviet people and our allies the possibility of living and working in conditions of stable peace. The Soviet Army and Navy stand reliably at the defense of the cause of the revolution, peace and socialism. Educated in the spirit of boundless devotion to the cause of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and the great socialist motherland, Soviet troops are adding to the glorious traditions of the army and fleet. Service in the Soviet Armed Forces is a splendid school for labor and military training, for moral purity and courage, for patriotism and comradeship. Soviet servicemen keep their continuous battle watch in battle cooperation with the servicemen of countries of the Warsaw Pact. Our people can be certain that the armed forces of the land of the soviets are always ready to fulfil with honor their patriotic and international duty.

Long live the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live the heroic Soviet people, and their valiant armed forces! Glory to the CPSU, which has inspired and organized all our victories. Hurrah! [Crowd shouts "Hurrah" three times in response].

BREZHNEV ADDRESSES 7 NOVEMBER KREMLIN GOVERNMENT RECEPTION

LD071245 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 7 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 7, TASS--The Soviet Government gave a gala reception in the Kremlin today on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The reception was attended by Soviet leaders, deputies of the supreme soviets of the USSR and the Russian Federation, representatives of industrial collectives, scientists and cultural figures, military leaders, foreign diplomats, and foreign guests.

Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, made a speech at the reception.

Cordially greeting all the guests of the gala reception, Leonid Brezhnev said:

"Much has been achieved and created by our people this year--in industry, construction, agriculture, and in the sphere of science and culture. Yet there are many unsolved tasks. Confident of our capabilities and fully aware of the importance of the forthcoming work we approach the concluding year of the current five-year plan period.

"Our goals are clear and lofty. They were inscribed on the Red Banner of the land of the soviets by the Great October Socialist Revolution. These are peace and happiness of the working people. This inspires all our actions both inside the country and in the international arena. We are true to the behest of Lenin, who shortly after the founding of the Soviet state declared that it 'wishes to live in peace with all the people and to direct all its energies to internal construction'.

"The international situation now is such that it requires real steps to restrain the arms race and to strengthen trust between peoples and between states, and not commonplaces about peace and disarmament. It is exactly by concrete deeds which bring one nearer to this goal that the peoples will judge the policies of governments, parties, statesmen, and public figures.

"As far as the Soviet Union is concerned it, together with fraternal socialist countries, has made and will make a considerable contribution to the strengthening of peace. We are ready for new constructive talks and new practical steps if others respond in the same way. The cause of peace is for us inseparable from the cause of the October Revolution, and to it we shall be faithful to the end."

Leonid Brezhnev raised a toast for the great Soviet people and their glorious armed forces, for the Leninist party, for new successes of the cause of socialism and communism, for a lasting peace throughout the world.

Present at the reception were Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile; Aziz Mohammad, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party; Sam Njoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO); Pedro Saad, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ecuador; and other prominent figures of Communist and workers' parties.

The reception passed in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

CELEBRATION OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION IN VLADIVOSTOK

OW070812 [Editorial report OW] Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian at 2345 GMT on 6 November 1979 begins live coverage of "the parade of troops and demonstration of working people devoted to the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" from Bortsam Za Vlast Sovetov na Dalnem Vostoke Square in Vladivostok. The announcer says that troops are drawn up in the square in anticipation of the parade and guests fill the stands. The announcer reports that a naval parade of the Pacific Fleet has just ended in Zolotoy Rog Bay.

At about 0000 GMT on 7 November military commands can be heard and the announcer says that "Admiral Spiridonov, commander of the fleet, is receiving the report from Major General Kravchenko, commander of the parade of troops." Admiral Spiridonov then reviews the formations of troops while the announcer says that "the naval parade of warships of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, which ended a few minutes ago, demonstrated the combat might of our navy. The formation of navy ships was reviewed by Fleet Commander Admiral Spiridonov who was accompanied by Lomakin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and Primorskiy Kraykom first secretary; Karabanov, krayispolkom chairman; Vice Admiral Sabaneyev, member of the fleet's military council, and other guests."

An announcer then says that a fanfare of trumpets is about to sound after which the commander of the fleet will make his traditional speech. At 0500 GMT Admiral Spiridonov mounts the central rostrum and delivers the following speech:

"Comrade sailors and soldiers, petty officers and sergeants, warrant officers and ensigns; comrade officers, admirals, and generals; working people of order-bearing Primorskiy Kray; veterans of the revolution, the war and of labor; our respected guests: On behalf of and on instructions of the Primorskiy Kraykom of the CPSU and Primorskiy Krayspolkom I greet and congratulate you on the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"The victory of October opened the path for implementation of the radiant ideals of socialism. In a short historic period our motherland overcame age-old backwardness and became a powerful state. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the working people of the land of soviets were the first in the world to build a developed socialist society and have begun the construction of communism.

"Great October brought about historic changes of global significance in the destiny of the entire planet and gave a powerful impulse to world developments. The ideas of socialism have today possessed the minds and hearts of millions of people and have become a mighty constructive force. On observing the anniversary of the revolution, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: Every time we realize anew the significance of October and the force of its influence on the course of history and the destiny of the world, the successes of our socialist motherland in the 62 years since October reflect the creativity of Leninism. [Brezhnev quotation apparently ends here]

"In an atmosphere of socialist competition on an enormous scale for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the 4th year of the 5-year plan, the Soviet people, who are preparing for the 110th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, are confirming this today with their practical deeds and by implementing of decisions of the 25th party congress. The moral and political unity of the Soviet people is firm.

"The working people of Primorye are making a worthy contribution to the common task of building communism. On the eve of the October holiday they reported the overfulfillment of socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

"The multifaceted and fruitful activities of the party and the Soviet Government, and of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, in the struggle to insure peace and security of people are universally acclaimed.

"The trend to relaxation of international tensions is the determining factor in the contemporary international situation. It was possible to achieve this owing to the intensive struggle of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community with the forces of war and aggression, which not only continues today, but is at times acquiring an even greater acuteness.

"The enemies of detente and disarmament have not laid down their arms. The most recent testimony to this are the frenzied attempts of the NATO militarists to realize their plans for deployment of new types of American nuclear missile weapons on the territory of Western Europe. This is why the new outstanding peace initiative of the Soviet state outlined in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech in Berlin on 6 October this year has won the active support of the peoples.

"The policy of the Beijing leaders poses a serious threat to the cause of peace and socialism. Pursuing great-power aims they ally themselves with the most reactionary forces of imperialism and damage the revolutionary and national liberation movement.

"The aggressive essence of Maoism fully revealed itself in the act of aggression against the SRV. The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal countries of socialism, firmly and consistently pursues a policy of peace and resolutely rebuffs the aggressive schemes of imperialism and its henchmen.

"The Soviet Armed Forces, armed with modern military equipment, maintain constant combat readiness and relaibly stand in defense of the peaceful creative labor of our people. Boundlessly loyal to their socialist motherland, and closely united around the Leninist party, the Soviet fighting men are always ready to defend the great gains of socialism. Troops of the Red Banner Far East Military District, the sailors of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, and our valiant Border Guards stand reliably in the defense of the Far Eastern frontiers of our motherland.

"The Great October holiday is being met by them with new achievements in military training and socialist competition.

"Solemnly observing the current anniversary of October, all Soviet people and troops of the army and navy turn their thoughts and feelings to the dear Leninist party under whose wise and tested leadership our socialist fatherland is advancing to the victory of communism with confident strides.

"Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, inspirer and organizer of the victorious October Revolution, guiding and directing force of Soviet society!

"Glory to the great Soviet people, builders of communism!

"Long live the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Hurrah comrade!"

After the playing of the national anthem, an announcer reports the parade has just begun and that it is being led by Major General Kravchenko. He notes that a formation of officers leads the parade, followed by companies of the warrant officer and ensign schools, students of the Makharov Higher Naval School, the Ussuri Suvorov Academy, naval guards, Border Guards, and marines.

At the conclusion of the military parade, the announcer says the demonstration of working people of Vladivostok begins. As the achievements of passing collectives are recited, an announcer reports that for the first time today the reportage of the celebrations in Vladivostok will be viewed in Moscow and by television viewers in other parts of the country.

Reportage of the October Revolution anniversary parade in Vladivostok ends at 0228 GMT.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3-6 NOVEMBER

LD070340 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 3-6 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

3 November

Kazakhstan today completed lifting sugar beet. A TASS correspondent reported from Alma-Ata that the sugar beet have been lifted 2 weeks earlier than usual despite the fact that this year the size of the plantations were expanded and that the weather frequently hampered the workers. However, many farms produced 500 and more quintals per hectare. Altogether over 3 million tons have already arrived at the procurement centers. (0830 GMT)

4 November

Sugar beet lifting has ended in Kazakhstan. The area devoted to sugar beet cultivation was extended to 77,500 hectares which is 3,000 more than last year. A total of 2.2 million tons of beets have already been delivered to procurement points. Delivery continues. (0100 GMT)

5 November

In Altayskiy Kray farms have stored nearly 1 million tons of grain. Cleaning, sorting and testing for compatibility [skhozhest] is coming to an end. They are particularly occupied with their main crops, spring wheat. Two-thirds of the wheat seeds are strong and hard sorts, which give a good harvest and a grain with good baking qualities. Next spring the area sown to new strains of wheat will be expanded. (0830 GMT)

6 November

In Krasnodarskiy Kray, despite severe drought, the average grain yield this year was 31.2 quintals per hectare. Over 3.5 million tons of grain were sold to the state, including 2 million tons of strong and valuable wheat. (1100 GMT)

The Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary has been marked by record harvests from Kazakhstan, where for the first time 1.25 billion puds of grain were delivered and in Orenburgskaya Oblast over 4 million tons of grain. There is a good cotton harvest. Also more potatoes have been gathered than last year. (1750 GMT)

CSA REPORT ON MOSKOVSKAYA, CHELYABINSKAYA OBLASTS GRAIN SALES

LD061518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] We have just received a report from the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR on the fulfillment by the agricultural workers of Chelyabinskaya and Moskovskaya oblasts of their state plans for the sale of grain to the state. The sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Chelyabinskaya Oblast delivered 1,402,000 tons of grain to the procurement centers. The farms of Moskovskaya Oblast sold the state 220,000 tons of grain as well as 822,000 tons of potatoes and 955,000 tons of vegetables.